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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1451



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## INTERNATIONAL

### PACIFIC CONFERENCE HITS U.S. MILITARY, MICRONESIAN POLICIES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 22 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Article by Oleg Skalkin: "For a Peaceful Pacific"]

[Text] The Conference for a Nuclear-Free and Independent Pacific held in the capital of the insular state of Vanuatu, Vila, is now over. It was attended by 160 delegates from 33 countries, who discussed the problems of the consolidation of independence of the local countries and the ways of eradicating the seats of colonialism there. It is indicative that the conference was held in Vanuatu which has officially announced the policy of nonalignment as the basis of its foreign policy.

During the discussions and in the final documents the participants in the conference underscored the need for intensifying the struggle against the militarization of the Pacific and against the deployment of nuclear weapons in the region. The final declaration adopted by the conference also strongly condemned the conventional arms race. To put an end to this, the document reads, we intend to launch an international campaign against the Rimpac-84 military exercises.

The participants in the conference expressed their support for the struggle of the people of the Kwajalein atoll (Marshall Islands), campaigning against the use of their territory as a test-range for American missiles and for the return of the seized lands to their legitimate owners. The conference sharply criticized the U.S. policy in Micronesia. The U.S. course at militarizing Oceania and at turning insular territories of the region into a nuclear-missile bridgehead has convincingly shown what the policy of imperialism, aimed at undermining peace and security, brings to the Pacific nations. "The American bases on our territory," Jose Cuanan, a representative of the coalition "For Nuclear-Free Philippines," said, "undermine the independence of the country."

The delegates to the conference demanded from the government of France an immediate end to all nuclear tests in French Polynesia. It was noted at the conference that there is growing concern in the countries of the Pacific region about the ecological consequences of the plans of the U.S. and Japan to make dump-sites for radioactive wastes on the ocean-bed and to usurp exclusive rights to exploit strategic resources on the sea-bed.

It is noted in the final document of the conference that the anti-war forces in the Pacific countries will keep building up their solidarity with the peace-fighters in Europe, America and on the whole planet. Their appeal is consonant with the struggle of the anti-war forces in the whole world.

(PRAVDA, 22 July. In full.)

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## INTERNATIONAL

### RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS PRAISE SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

#### Peace Is a Common Concern

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 5

[Article by V. Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA special correspondent]

[Text] The Conference of European Churches (CEC), which was held in Moscow, completed its work. Noted religious leaders from 22 countries on the continent indicated in their statements and the documents they approved in the course of the meetings that the threat of the outbreak of a new war including, a nuclear war, had increased. They emphasized that in these circumstances the church leaders must intensify their peace making efforts, actively fight the threat of nuclear war and promote international cooperation.

The participants in the meeting were addressed by political leaders and scientists from various European countries. At a time when the world is in the throes of a growing arms race, fear of war and the danger of nuclear catastrophe, Jan Morgenson, UN deputy secretary general emphasized, preserving the peace becomes the main task. Our meeting in this beautiful ancient city, rich in historical traditions, experience and memory is of tremendous importance. It vividly proves mutual interest in preserving the peace.

"Under the circumstances of the worsened international situation we, the religious leaders, cannot remain indifferent to a problem of concern to all mankind of how to preserve the peace," H. Williams, CEC secretary, told IZVESTIYA's correspondent. "Now the religious leaders must do everything possible for Europe to be no longer the source of a new war. The church has the duty to assist in strengthening peace among nations."

The Soviet Union, H. Williams went on to say, has taken important initiatives aimed at disarmament and lifting the threat of nuclear war. The point is, however, that the West is not even trying to approach them objectively. It hastened to proclaim these proposals "pure propaganda" and on this "basis" to reject them out of hand. Such an approach is disgusting. I am sure that the Soviet Union, which experienced incalculable calamities during World War II has no intention whatsoever to unleash a new war.

I believe that the CEC consultative meeting in Moscow yielded very positive results from the viewpoint of strengthening peace and preventing war. Its

participants may have occasionally held very different views on an entire range of questions. However, all of us are united in our deep concern for the fate of the world. It was this that determined the constructive nature of our discussions, Williams concluded.

The participants in the CEC consultative meeting appealed to the heads of the delegations of states participating in the Madrid meeting with the urgent request to reach a definitive agreement in the near future, based on the document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries.

The memorandum which was adopted by the participants in the meeting contains an appeal to political leaders to take new steps toward disarmament and to proclaim their refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to freeze all nuclear weapons as a first step toward disarmament, and to make serious efforts to establish nuclear-free zones in Europe.

#### Orthodox-Reform Church Discussion

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 83 p 5

[TASS report]

[Text] Odessa, 11 June. The participants in the Fourth Orthodox-Reform Church Discussion, which ended yesterday, unanimously spoke out in favor of energizing church efforts in the defense of peace and life on earth. The discussion was attended by representatives of the Russian, Georgian, Polish and Czechoslovak Orthodox Churches, and the Reform churches of Hungary, the GDR, Canada, Poland, the United States, the FRG and Czechoslovakia. The communique based on the results of the discussion emphasizes the churches' awareness of their role in strengthening trust and mutual understanding among people, believers and nonbelievers alike, for the sake of peace.

The meeting not only strengthens our theological relations but helps in the search for specific ways leading to reciprocal understanding, said Filaret, metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia. Dr James McChord, chairman of the reform churches and rector of Princeton's Theological Seminary (United States), noted the importance of the dialogue in terms of the unification of the churches in their peace efforts.

Hungarian Reform church Bishop (Károi Tot), president of the Christian Peace Conference (CPC), emphasized that the systematic peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union are an example for emulation in today's situation, which is critical in terms of peace. It is the duty of every state leader, true Christian and person of good will to follow the actions of the Soviet Union, which is pointing the true way not only to freezing armaments but to universal disarmament, instead of proclaiming the Soviet Union a "source of evil," as the American President persistently does, distorting the truth.

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## NATIONAL

### ALL-UNION MEDIA SEMINAR DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA GOALS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 83 p 15

[Article by Mikhail Shkondin, senior research fellow, Department of Journalism, MSU, candidate of Historical Sciences: "The Reserves of Effective Work"]

[Text] The problem of effectiveness and activity of journalistic work was the center of attention of the scientific-practical conference "Soviet Journalism in 1982", which took place at Moscow University. In the course of 2 plenary and 12 section meetings, 150 reports and presentations were heard. There were 4 sections working: newspapers, magazines, television and radio broadcasting, and the sociology of journalism. The representatives of more than 60 editorial bodies, about 30 institutions of higher learning and scientific research centers of the country took part in the discussion.

In the conditions of mature socialism, as Doctor of Philosophical Sciences B. Grushin remarked, the task that every press body faces is becoming more complex, and if a journalist collective wants to increase the effectiveness of its work, it must increase the propaganda, agitation and organizational activity, fully taking into consideration the specifics of the publication. Herein lies the essence of the restructuring of the activity of means of mass information and propaganda in accordance with the demands of the 26th Congress of CPSU and the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Deputy Editor-in-Chief of PRAVDA, Department of Propaganda of Marx-Lenin Theory, V. Markov, spoke about the necessity of propaganda improvement in regards to historical accomplishments and the advantages of socialism, the concept of developed socialist society and the moral code of the builder of communism.

Professor Ya. Zasurskiy supported the desire of the editorial collectives to more decisively implement counter-propaganda and to uncover ideological diversions which are carried out by our class rivals against the USSR. In the contemporary conditions, he emphasized, more and more urgent are becoming the topics of the struggle for peace, disarmament and patriotic upbringing. Professors A. Bocharov, B. Yesin and Responsible Secretary of ZHURNALIST A. Shcherbakov, noted the increasing role of magazines in the formation of scientific world views in their ideological-political, moral and esthetic education of the Soviet people. Great importance in the activization of such work is

attributed to the resolutions of CPSU Central Committee "Towards the Creative Connections of Literary-Arts Journals with the Pragmatics of Building Communism".

In the reports of the Editor-in-Chief of PRAVDA, Department of Agriculture A. Platoshkin, the Deputy Responsible Secretary IZVESTIYA G. Panushkin and economic observer of this newspaper, V. Romanyuk, the topic of further development of the organizational function of journalism was discussed. The growing role of the party, scientific management of society and perfecting socialist democracy imposes new demands on the press, which are oriented to its more active participation in forming public opinion, in the consideration; investigation and dissemination of the experience of building communism, in the practical utilization of scientific achievements in management and governing. The experience of a number of editorial boards in the development of these topics was analyzed during the conference.

Much attention was devoted to the problem of information. The participants of the conference observed that at times the editorial boards underestimate its possibilities, its role in the demonstration of our achievements and the satisfaction of particular readers' groups. It is not everywhere that the increased role of the press as a podium of publicity is taken into consideration. The experiences of perfecting the information services were shared by the editors-in-chief of the newspapers: SOVETSKAYA LITVA, B. Yemel'yanov; VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, S. Indurskiy; and the editor of the Department of Reporting, News and Sports of NEDELYA E. Tserkover.

The work of the information agencies was analyzed at the conference. The directors of the agencies T. Stepanov (Georgia), Z. Nasreddinov (Tajikistan), T. Imanaliyeva (Kirghizia), M. Shlyakhtich (Moldavia) reported an increase in volume and enlargement of information themes, and increase in expediency and the development of the selective approach towards its dissemination.

The reports of the Chief of the Department of Social and Life Problems of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA A. Rubinova, special correspondent of MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA L. Kolodnyy, professors E. Bagirov, V. Gorokhov, S. Gurevich, A. Zapadov and V. Pel't were devoted to various creative problems of Soviet journalism and the combined experiences of PRAVDA, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, TRUD, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and other press bodies.

The increase in the effectiveness of the press is assisted by the improvement of programming methods, modelling and planning. In this respect, the interesting experiences were accumulated by the republic newspapers RADYANS'KA UKRAINA, PRAVDA UKRAINY and RABOCHAYA GAZETA.

The conference summarized the experience of cooperation of editorial boards and scientific bodies in the development of methodological recommendations in such questions as press illumination of the competition on the principle of "Workers' Relay-Race", the patronage by editorial boards of the most important objects of people's economy, the preparation and implementation of Open Letter Days and the control over the effectiveness of journalistic presentations. In the creation of these methods the scientists of Moscow University and the journalists of IZVESTIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, TRUD, STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA took



part. The recommendations are now being introduced into practice in more than 30 publications.

The conference supported a number of recommendations concerning the problems of the effectiveness of the media, the activation of the process of studying creative experience and its dissemination.

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## NATIONAL

### QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE SURVEYED; IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 12 May 83) pp 43-52

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor D. D. Ryabov and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. A. Akhmedeyev: "The USSR Food Program and Rural Social Development"]

[Excerpt] In this article we shall discuss the main problems of social reconstruction of the Soviet village, successes achieved in this endeavor, as well as those tasks which remain to be accomplished in this most important area of building communism.

In our opinion solving the problem of cadres, especially cadres coming from rural youth, is a priority task in transforming social conditions of life in the village. This in turn requires appropriate indoctrination of children, boys and girls within the framework of the unified "preschool children's facilities-school-rural vocational school" system. Without normal functioning of this unified system, our country's agroindustrial complex will not be provided with requisite worker cadres. To achieve this it is also necessary to bring to an end the fact of an unequal level of development of the facilities of public education establishments in city and village, which creates preconditions for the existence of the still quite substantial differences in level and quality of knowledge between urban and rural schoolchildren.

The first level of the above-mentioned general educational system in the village consists of children's preschool facilities, in which the foundations of a person's subsequent indoctrination are laid down. F. Engels noted in his "Principles of Communism" that it is necessary to "indoctrinate all children, from the moment when they can get along without their mother's care, at state institutions and at state expense" (K. Marks and F. Engel's, "Soch" [Writings], Second Edition, Vol 4, page 333). During the first years of Soviet rule V. I. Lenin called kindergartens and nursery schools sprouts of communism and emphasized that care of these sprouts is our common and primary duty (see V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 39, pp 24-25).

In 1980 more than 14 million children were enrolled in this country's children's preschool facilities, and almost 3.5 million of these -- in rural localities (see "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1980 g: Stat. yezhegodnik" [USSR National Economy in 1980: A Statistical Yearbook], Moscow, 1981, page 409). The state

spends 450-500 rubles a year on each child, thus assuming 80 percent of the total cost. In addition, preschool establishments have been assigned the function of harmoniously combining family upbringing with indoctrination by society, when a child's development should take place in conditions of a socially healthy children's collective which, to eminent Soviet educator V. A. Sukhomlinskiy, constitutes a truly powerful indoctrinational force (see V. A. Sukhomlinskiy, "O vospitanii" [On Indoctrination], Moscow, 1982, page 204).

Preschool education in the village is experiencing extensive development today. Up until fairly recently large-scale construction of children's preschool facilities was a rare phenomenon in the village. Since 1965 kindergartens and nursery schools with an accommodation of almost 2 million children have been built in rural areas on the basis of standard designs. At the same time, as was noted at the 11th Congress of Trade Unions of Agricultural Workers, held in February 1982, the problem of children's preschool facilities in the village has not yet been fully resolved: to date availability is only 26 percent (see SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 25 Feb 1982).

In conformity with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Measures to Achieve Further Improvement of Housing, Public-Service and Sociocultural Living Conditions for the Rural Population," ratified by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is planned to build in the 11th Five-Year Plan rural children's preschool facilities accommodating almost 1.2 million children. As much as 15 percent of the capacity of city building-construction combines is to be utilized for these purposes.

Thus implementation of a policy, as specified by the USSR Food Program, toward expanding the network of kindergartens and nursery schools in rural localities will make it possible maximally to draw able-bodied women into societal production, to reduce the undesirably high rate of population migration from the village, and substantially to improve organization of education of the younger generation in the Soviet village.

Implementation of the USSR Food Program is the business of the entire Soviet people, including young people. School is a most important factor in social development of the village. The level of the work it performs determines in large measure both the labor orientation of young people and the overall moral climate in the village. The rural school is called upon to help train cadres capable of performing the important tasks specified by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The USSR Food Program assigned the rural school with a strong sense of urgency the task of organically uniting education with productive labor. Thus in present-day conditions the Leninist idea that the general-curriculum school should prepare people with a broad general education, possessing a scientific ideology and general technical knowledgeability, is becoming increasingly relevant (see V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 42, page 230). Applied to the rural school, this means strengthening its link with practical activities, bringing the teaching and learning process as close as possible to agrarian production, teaching pupils a love for labor on the land and, ultimately, maximum possible provision of kolkhozes and sovkhoses with local cadres of farm

machinery operators and stockmen. Presently, for example, many graduates of secondary schools in North Kazakhstan Oblast remain to work in local agriculture. Presently all field work there is being done exclusively by local manpower. It was not easy to achieve this. Persistent work by party, soviet, and Komsomol agencies, as well as teachers, however, resulted in achieving the stated goal: today one out of every three rural school graduates remains to take rural employment. How were such results achieved?

First of all, the production and machinery maintenance facilities of the farms were strengthened, organization of labor was improved, as were worker living conditions. By decision of the executive committee of the oblast soviet, a base farm was assigned to each school. They have also put into operation interschool training-production combines, which are presently teaching occupational skills in 21 areas of production training specialization. Similar examples of organically involving rural schools in implementing the USSR Food Program can also be cited in other regions of the country.

Implementation of the tasks of labor indoctrination of rural schoolchildren is successfully accomplished with the aid of pupil production brigades, which first originated in 1954 in Stavropol Kray. Initial experiments in organizing these school labor units demonstrated their significance for indoctrinating the younger generation. To quote K. Marx, linking teaching and indoctrination with productive societal labor serves here "not only as one of the means of increasing societal production but also as a sole means of producing comprehensively developed individuals" (K. Marks and F. Engel's, "Soch.," Second Edition, Vol 23, page 495).

Many years of practical experience in developing the pupil production brigade movement have graphically shown that this represents a promising form of labor instruction and indoctrination of rural schoolchildren. To date this movement is ubiquitous in many parts of the country. Suffice it to say, for example, that in the Russian Federation alone pupil production brigades are operating at all secondary rural schools and at the majority of 8-year schools.

A most important condition for increasing the effectiveness of the rural school is increased provision of highly-qualified teacher personnel. In spite of a substantial improvement in the training of teachers for rural schools, nevertheless a certain percentage, especially at primary schools, lack higher education. Resolution of this problem involves first and foremost the necessity of providing teachers with suitable housing and living conditions. Therefore social reconstruction of the village also depends on development and adoption of modern standard school building plans. For a rural locality it is advisable to plan new schools together with living quarters for teachers, and also with boarding facilities for pupils residing in remote localities.

The May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum specified a number of measures to achieve further strengthening of rural school facilities, to improve preparation and help keep teacher personnel, and to provide additional benefits to teachers employed at preschool facilities, art and music schools. The documents and materials of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Food Program aim at securing progress for the entire economy, including school education in the village.



Training of mass-occupation cadres for the branches of the agro-industrial complex is accomplished in the vocational training system. A high educational level reached by young people in school makes it possible substantially to improve their labor training at rural vocational schools. In 1981 there were 1,897 rural vocational schools in this country, with a combined enrollment of 656,600 persons at the beginning of the 1981/82 school year (see "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1980 g." [USSR National Economy in 1980], page 372; "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. 1922-1982: Yubil. stat. yezhegodnik" [USSR National Economy, 1922-1982: Jubilee Statistical Yearbook], Moscow, 1982, page 508).

Considerable success in training cadres for rural occupations has been achieved by rural vocational schools in many parts of the country. But unquestionably Leningrad Oblast is the leader in this respect. They have achieved a substantial improvement in the quality of training cadres for the agro-industrial complex. The rural vocational schools in Leningrad Oblast were among the country's first to shift over to training broad-specialization workers, which makes it possible to combine jobs. What is promoting the successful activities of Leningrad Oblast's rural vocational schools?

First of all, they have accomplished the task of building modern training-production facilities. At the Michurinskoye Badge of Honor Rural Vocational School No 1, for example, with the aid of a base enterprise -- the Leningrad Pedigree Stock Sovkhoz Association -- they have built two stock unit-laboratories and feed storage facilities. The students do on their own all the jobs in the livestock units. Having received good training at the school, graduates rapidly adapt to their new jobs and achieve high results within their first years of independent work.

Diversified forms of work with young people are widely practiced at rural vocational schools in Leningrad Oblast. These include, for example, group assignment of vocational school graduates to the same farms, which makes it possible to establish stable Komsomol-youth workforces there. Another proven procedure is the preliminary assignment distribution of students to agricultural enterprises. This enhances the role and responsibility of party, soviet and economic agencies for utilization of young workers in production and for assigning them jobs and living quarters. In addition, preliminary distribution shortens the breaking-in time for young workers and increases the responsibility of rural vocational school teachers and shop instructors for training cadres.

In order to raise even higher the level of rural vocational education and to accomplish the tasks assigned it by the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums, it is essential to carry out an aggregate of material, social, domestic and indoctrinational measures. Accomplishment of tasks pertaining to social reconstruction of the village also requires certain territorial redeployment of rural vocational schools and their primary concentration in regions with a manpower shortage (the Non-Chernozem, Western Siberia, Far East). The question of establishing a specialized agricultural engineering-pedagogic institute, which would train shop instructors for work at rural vocational schools, also must be resolved at the earliest possible time. Implementation of these measures will make it possible to raise the prestige of rural vocational schools to an even higher level, strengthen their

facilities and teaching-indoctrination base, and thus make a decisive contribution toward the cause of training cadres for our country's agroindustrial complex.

Of great importance in social reconstruction of the village is further development of the system of mass-cultural establishments, equalization of the level of cultural services available to the urban and rural population, and making the treasures of world culture available to rural working people. We shall note that all preconditions for accomplishing this task have been created as a result of implementation of the party's agrarian policy in the preceding period. In the first place, the educational level of the rural population has risen sharply. For example, in 1981 880 out of every thousand urban dwellers had higher and secondary (complete and partial) education, while the figure for rural areas was 736 out of every thousand (see "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1980 g.," page 28). Secondly, sale of cultural-designation goods to rural residents increased. Third and finally, rural worker leisure time has increased as a result of mechanization and automation of production processes.

In recent years the government and agricultural enterprises have been conducting substantial measures to improve facilities and operations of cultural establishments. On the whole, however, their activities still fall short of the rising sociocultural requirements of the rural population. Therefore improvement in the work done by cultural and educational organizations in the village presupposes first and foremost comprehensive solution of problems pertaining to improving their facilities, adopting new forms of operation, and forming cultural and educational cadres of an appropriate level of qualifications.

Without going into all matters pertaining to cultural organizational development in the village, we shall examine what in our view is the main problem -- providing clubhouses and cultural centers with cadres. Social reconstruction of the village requires intensified and diversified training of club personnel, for today their attention is centered on political, labor, moral, and aesthetic indoctrination of rural working people. In the last 10 years the number of produced cultural workers with a specialized secondary education has doubled, while the number with the higher education has tripled. In spite of this fact, only one fifth of graduating trainees stay and take employment at clubs. And yet in a number of oblasts half of the rural cultural affairs organizers lack specialized education, and labor turnover within this group is running about 30 percent.

The essence of the cadre problem lies not only in training but also in keeping cadres in the village. Here a great deal depends on what conditions are created for the young specialist, whether he is provided with housing, and whether he is given initial assistance. After all, it is no secret that some farm managers are rather cool and sometimes downright indifferent to the activities of the club or library. But of course some farm officials understand well the importance of mass-cultural work for successful development of agricultural production. Today the system of additional pay and bonuses, which exists for kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz specialists and workers, has on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes been extended to cultural and educational workers who actively help achieve fulfillment of production plans.



The USSR Food Program calls for strengthening cultural establishments with qualified personnel and incorporating a system of managers to provide material and moral incentive for this personnel and for keeping them working in the village. All these items implemented as an aggregate will help solve one of the most acute problems of social reconstruction of the village.

In spite of all the difficulties encountered by cultural organizational development in the village, its successes are obvious. The network of rural cultural-educational establishments appreciably increased following the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: the total number grew by more than 7,000. The most substantial changes in this area took place in the 10th Five-Year Plan, when sociocultural complexes began to play a central role, complexes which include the following: rayon cultural centers, movie theaters, libraries, children's music schools, museums, etc. Sociocultural complexes exert considerable influence on the totality of village intellectual life and make it possible more efficiently to guide the development of amateur artistic activity and popular artistry, and more fully to meet the intellectual needs of the rural population. Practical experience has confirmed the viability of such a directional thrust in cultural organizational development in the village, where the operations of all components of the complex are now planned by a common ideological and organizational center in the person of the rayon cultural council, guided by the CPSU rayon committee.

All unions of creative artists are now involved in addressing the problem of social reconstruction of the village. Thus a remarkable feature of the new stage of development of Soviet art is being particularly graphically revealed in conditions of mature socialism: close contact between this country's artistic workers and rural toilers. The organizational-creative form of their influence on the spiritual and intellectual development of rural working people and on the operations of cultural establishments in the village is the Central Commission for Cultural Patronship Activities in the Village, headed by USSR People's Actor and Lenin Prize recipient M. A. Ul'yanov.

Implementation of tasks of enhancing the role of cultural-educational work in social reconstruction of the village fosters successful development of the agroindustrial complex, implementation of the USSR Food Program, as well as change in the social countenance of rural residents, effacement of differences in the social status of workers and peasants, and overcoming of the substantial differences between city and village in the cultural domain.

Village life also changed as a result of the root socioeconomic reforms under socialism. This was expressed first and foremost in the fact that the domestic domain became not only the affair of each peasant family but also of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz. In the first years of Soviet rule V. I. Lenin stated: "...The question of arranging the life of the vast majority of the population -- the peasantry -- is a root question for us" (V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 45, page 248). Guided by this thesis, the Communist Party and Soviet Government assumed concern about such important aspects of rural life as housing construction, trade, public utilities, public services, and medical care.

Housing construction is one of the most important problems of social reconstruction of the village. The availability of quality housing reduces outmigration from the village, promotes establishment of stable workforces on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while settling rural families in farmsteads with farm buildings and attached farming plots stimulates the conduct of private subsidiary farming operations, which generates a substantial addition to this country's food supply.

On the whole positive trends have been noted in recent years in the area of rural housing construction, trends which experienced further development in the proceedings of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: the volume of state, cooperative, and private individual construction is increasing, industrialization of the process of constructing buildings and the degree to which they are provided with utilities are improving, and advanced planning and layout solutions are being adopted.

Large government spending is essential in order to provide the rural population with quality housing, and it is for this reason that selection of the most optimal variant of utilities provision is so important in the village. We agree with the view of V. I. Perevedentsev that in rural housing construction one should reject urban models of building housing with expensive utility lines (water lines, sewer lines, central heating, etc. "...Home electrification," writes V. I. Perevedentsev, "is the only possible way to achieve a radical improvement in living conditions for the rural population. Replacement of the immense volume of existing rural housing is a matter of many decades. But it is essential to make rural life easier today. It is many times cheaper fully to wire a good-quality, sturdy village house (there are very many of these) than to build a new house.... It has been proven that electric heating is economically most advantageous for small localities. ...This only requires one service line -- an electric cable" (V. I. Perevedentsev, "270 millionov" [270 Million], Moscow, 1982, page 77).

These arguments seem persuasive to us, since the high cost of running utilities is holding back the scale of housing construction and thus the pace of social transformation in the village.

Also essential for accelerated construction is development in all localities of cooperative rural housing construction. Worthy of close attention in this regard is the experience of the Lithuanian SSR, where three fourths of housing construction is being handled by the villagers themselves, which has a great influence on keeping them in the village. An important role should be played by an increase in the number of rural building construction combines, specified by the USSR Food Program. Practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Measures for Further Improving Housing, Public Services, Personal Services, and Sociocultural Living Conditions for the Rural Population," ratified by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which specifies requisite measures pertaining to building decent housing, will be of great importance for improving housing conditions for the rural populace.

Social reconstruction of the village also includes development of transportation and roads. At the present time rural transportation is poorly developed. A lack of good roads results in outright economic losses, costing farms dearly. In "roadless" rayons, for example, transport costs amount to 40-47 percent of the cost of agricultural products; sometimes the cost of delivering milk or vegetables, for example, exceeds what a farm obtains from selling them. In addition, up to 60 percent of the tractors in these rayons are engaged in the off-season in the costly business of towing stuck motor vehicles, while during the spring period of muddy roads millions of tons of fertilizer stand undelivered at rail yards (see M. Smirnov, "The Road Carries," PRAVDA, 13 November 1982). But a lack of hard-surface roads causes not only economic but also moral losses. One can state without exaggeration that improvement of the diverse living conditions in the village depends on the condition of the roads. And therefore the following statement by writer Vasilii Belov would seem to be absolutely valid: a good road indoctrinates and forms good workers (see V. Belov, "Roads," PRAVDA, 30 January 1979).

Also connected with the development of transportation and the road system is bringing to the village new forms of service and provision of cultural services, personal services, and medical care. Adequate schooling in the village can be provided only if pupils are driven each day to a large community. And this is possible with the existence of a good road. The May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum specified an extensive program of road construction in rural localities. For example, a total of 54,000 kilometers of public roads linking farm central villages to rayon seats and 57,000 kilometers of hard-surface farm roads are to be built and completed in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Construction of these roads is to be boosted in the 12th Five-Year Plan by a factor of 1.4 and 1.6 respectively. All this will make it possible substantially to change the way of life of rural toilers, substantially to bring them closer to the living conditions of urban residents as regards cultural services, personal services, and medical care, and will broaden personal and community contacts and choice of where to take employment.

Further improvement of trade service to the public is presently of great importance for increasing the degree of satisfaction of the growing material and intellectual needs of the rural population. This is especially important at the busy harvest times, when every hour and every minute counts. Analysis of the structure of travel by rural citizens to rayon seats and cities indicates that unfortunately trips for the purpose of shopping and obtaining personal services still predominate among these trips (see "Byudzhët vremeni sel'skogo naseleniya" [Time Budget of the Rural Population], Moscow, 1980, page 130). Consumer cooperatives serving rural residents receive stocks which are somewhat small in relation both to the size of the population and to its total monetary income.

Social reconstruction of the village presupposes sequential implementation of a number of measures for the purpose of achieving further development of retail trade services. First of all it is necessary to provide regular retail stores for all villages with a population of at least 200-300. This is connected with the fact that village stores pay for themselves with minimum monthly sales of not less than 4-5 thousand rubles per salesperson. Sales of this magnitude are



possible only in villages with a population of not less than 200 (see "Agrarnyye problemy razvitogo sotsializma" [Agrarian Problems of Developed Socialism], Moscow, 1980, pp 488, 492). Mobile retailing facilities have proven effective in smaller villages.

Large shopping complexes and shopping centers as well as self-service department stores must also be built in rural localities. Of great importance is the policy of pooling the funds and resources of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and consumer cooperatives for the purpose of building shopping facilities. Experience in such joint undertakings has been amassed in Lvov Oblast, for example. Agricultural enterprises are using their own resources to build stores, after which they turn them over to the rayon consumer union, which gradually reimburses the farm for its expenditures. Practical experience has shown the considerable economic and social effectiveness of such a cooperative venture: the number of retail facilities increases, retail sales grow, service improves, and country folk are able to avoid spending time traveling to town for shopping, and there is a sharp decrease in cases of violation of labor discipline.

A special place in social reconstruction of the village is occupied by further improvement of personal services and public services for rural toilers. An analysis of organization of personal services in various parts of the country indicated that in order to improve services it is necessary to establish an extensive network of combined receiving points at the central villages of farms, which will bring service closer to the rural populations; priority development of personal services facilities in the village, and adoption of a new system of servicing -- rayon dispatcher communications; extensive specialization of personal services enterprises and establishment of large associations; improvement of training of cadres for providing rural personal services and on this basis improvement of the quality and level of sophistication of service.

Social reconstruction of the village also imperatively requires improvement in the state of public services. In our opinion development of kommunkhozy -- public services and personal services combines -- are a promising trend in development of rural services of this type. On the Neman Kolkhoz in Stolbtsovskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast, for example, a kommunkhoz performs an extensive range of services pertaining to building and repairing housing, provision of public services and amenities, planting greenery and cleaning up villages, water and gas supply, and farming subsidiary plots. The kommunkhoz saves one village family 45 man-days, for example, just in two types of service (cutting and putting away fodder for privately-owned livestock and farming the personal plot) (see M. Buzhkevich and A. Simurov, "Who Will Renovate the House," PRAVDA, 3 May 1982).

A new impetus toward development of public and personal services in rural localities was provided by the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In particular, establishment of combined receiving points and a regular public services facility are to be completed on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes during this decade.

The genuine humanism of the socialist society is vividly manifested in organization of the health care system, which is directed toward improving the Soviet

citizen's health. Successful implementation of the USSR Food Program is inseparably linked with all-out strengthening of the health of the workers of the agroindustrial complex.

The system of organization of medical assistance in the village differs from the urban system. This is due to the nature of distribution of the rural population, the radius of the area served, the specific features of agrarian production, and the condition of roads and transportation. One feature of rural medical service is its multiple-component character: doctor's assistant-obstetric stations in the outlying localities, main polyclinics in the central villages of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, rayon and oblast hospitals.

Today many problems face rural health care. The most important of these is the problem of personnel. It is for this reason that the lag in medical assistance in rural localities in comparison with urban is manifested first and foremost in development of outpatient-polyclinic service. At the present time, for example, in the Russian Federation there are 11 doctor visits per year per urban resident, while the figure is only 5 for the rural population. A solution to the personnel problem can be seen in specifically enrolling rural boys and girls in medical higher educational institutions with subsequent return to their rayons (following the example of health care agencies in Kirov Oblast).

The proceedings of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum specify a broad aggregate of measures to improve all aspects of medical services for rural toilers. The outpatient facility network will be expanded, for example. Organization of emergency medical aid service in all localities is to be completed by 1985. A program to provide telephone communications to all village medical facilities and to provide radio communications equipment to emergency medical assistance stations (departments) in rural rayons will be completed in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Dynamic transformation of social conditions of life in the village as specified by the USSR Food Program, which include comprehensive development of the system of education and culture, housing-public services, transportation, shopping and personal services, will in the future lead to the creation of communities which are well provided with services and amenities -- unique agrocities. The rural population, concentrating in these communities, will have a highly developed system of services in all domains of vital activity.

Implementation of the tasks advanced in the Food Program requires a good deal of well coordinated work by all components of the agroindustrial complex, an improvement in the level of organizational work, labor, plan, and state discipline. V. I. Lenin considered iron discipline to be an essential attribute of the process of building socialism. We know what enormous damage is inflicted on agriculture by violators of labor and production discipline, chronic absentee workers and drunkards, and how dearly we must pay for irresponsibility and slackness. Today there is no more important task than that of bringing order at each and every enterprise of the agroindustrial complex. Responding to the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, leading workforces of the agroindustrial complex are working under the slogan "Honor and fame according to labor," and are aggressively campaigning to achieve further strengthening of labor and production discipline; they are treating each

and every instance of violation of labor and social discipline as an emergency, and they consider the state of discipline in production to be one of the main socialist competition indices. They do not ignore a single violation of labor discipline.

The pledges made by leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes, aimed at improving organization of labor, and intensification of the campaign against mismanagement and violations of production and state discipline are being reinforced with extensive organizational and political work, by increased responsibility on the part of each and every economic official, agronomist, animal husbandry specialist, each and every commander of production, for only working together, by cooperative, joint efforts, in an atmosphere of mutual demandingness and high-principledness, can we achieve success. And this success means an improvement in labor productivity and quality at every work station, on each and every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, achievement of high performance indices in carrying out the Food Program, without additional material and other expenditures.

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## NATIONAL

### SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE, 'USEFUL INEQUALITY' URGED

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 12 May 83)  
pp 53-60

[Article, published under the heading "Theory and Practice of Developed Socialism," by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor N. A. Aitov: "The Problem of Scientific Management of Development of the Social-Class Structure of the Socialist Society"]

[Excerpts] A most important question pertaining to managing development of the social structure is the question of quantitative concretization of our goals. We know the direction of development: for example, the need to efface the substantial differences between city and village. But if we do not know by how much we are to overcome these differences in a given 5-year plan, we cannot judge the effectiveness of management of this process. At first glance it seems that the more we overcome social differences in a given 5-year period or year, the better. In actuality this is not so. The fact is that social inequality under socialism is of various types, and social policy should reflect the existence of these types and their significance for society. The first type is inequality which is objectively inherent in socialism, inevitable under socialism and even essential for its normal functioning. As we have already seen, inequality caused by distribution according to labor is of this type.

A second type is inequality which is internally inherent in socialism and inevitable under socialism, but harmful to its normal functioning. This category includes, for example, the substantial differences between intellectual and physical labor. Their existence hinders sufficiently full achievement of the goal of comprehensive development of the individual. Or differences in possibilities of obtaining higher education by members of different social groups, caused by differences in the cultural environment of their families and where they live (city-village). Society perhaps loses many potential Einsteins if they are taught physics in a village school by an insufficiently qualified teacher.

Finally, a third type of social inequality is not internally inherent in socialism, may exist and may not exist under socialism, and in addition is harmful to its normal functioning. Such, for example, are differences in living conditions between different regions, which we have inherited from czarist Russia and which have not yet been completely eliminated by socialism. The existence of this inequality leads to a situation where in many instances streams of migration flow from manpower-short to manpower-surplus regions.

For example, at the end of the 1970's the number of Tajiks at enterprises of the Southern Tajik Territorial-Production Complex was fewer than the number of persons who had come from Siberia and from the Far East.

Obviously at the present time we should eliminate first and foremost social inequality of the third type, of the second type to a lesser degree, and elimination of equality of the first type should proceed at the slowest pace. Taking the example of city and village, the inequality between them lies somewhere between the first and second group. On the one hand, the substantial differences between city and village diminish possibilities of comprehensive development of the individual, that is, constitute a negative factor in respect to the goals of socialism. On the other hand, however, the substantial differences and inequality between city and village constitute the main factor which engenders migration from village to city. And this migration, which each year provides our cities with 1.6 million new workers (see SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA, 1981, page 42), is extremely necessary at the present time for the normal operation of our industry. And if there by some miracle appeared in this country means with which we could totally eliminate overnight the substantial differences between city and village -- nevertheless this should not be done, from the standpoint of the interests of society. Therefore quantitatively the goal in this case should be defined not as maximal (achievement of the maximum possible) but as optimal (taking into consideration the positive and negative consequences of preserving the existing differences between city and village).

The basic differences between the worker class and the kolkhoz peasantry in this country today consist in differences in the forms of socialist ownership with which they are connected. But these two forms of ownership exist because the level of distribution of labor and cooperative labor, corresponding to a specific level of development of productive resources, presently differs between industry and agriculture. Therefore, in order to eliminate the differences between the worker class and the kolkhoz peasantry, first of all we must eliminate the differences in the productive resources they utilize. It is therefore not surprising that the USSR Food Program devotes so much attention to technical rehabilitation of agriculture, with the task of transforming agricultural labor into a variety of industrial labor. This is a relatively simple task, and precisely for this reason it was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress that class differences will apparently be overcome for the most part at the stage of developed socialism. The "city-village" problem is somewhat more complex: a more complex material and technological foundation is needed to resolve this problem, and therefore a longer period of time.

For effacing the substantial differences between intellectual and physical labor, total automation of production, management and the service industry in this country constitutes such a base. (A worker of a new type, a worker-intellectual, in whose activities intellectual labor dominates, arises only in conditions of total automation. Simple mechanization does not produce such a result). For this reason resolution of this problem will evidently be achieved only under total communism.

Since the timetables for accomplishing the various tasks involved in achieving total social homogeneity vary, then consequently the degree of their urgency

for society also differs. What methods can be used to regulate development of the social-class structure? Here control can be exercised with the aid of creating specific conditions under which a given process would evolve in a manner desirable for society. First and foremost these are material conditions. Effacement of the substantial differences between city and village requires enormous resources for transforming agricultural labor, changing village life, and development of transportation linking village with city. And this is specified by the USSR Food Program.

An important role can be played by organizational conditions, that is, a substantial improvement in the organizational work of party, soviet, economic, and all public organizations on matters pertaining to development of the social-class structure. The following depends on organizational work: number of urban and rural boys and girls, lacking secondary education, who are enrolled in evening school; the sociopsychological climate on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes; the degree of uniformity of economic and social development of the republics, oblasts, cities, and rayons, which determines conditions of life in these jurisdictions, etc. Finally, level of ideological work is an important condition of management of the social-class structure. For example, it is of exceptional importance for determining the social-occupational orientation of young people and for controlling migration from village to city as well as social migrations.

As was noted above, management of development of the social-class structure should be accomplished not only at the national level. Party social policy should be persistently and consistently implemented at all levels of management, right down to the kolkhoz brigade and factory shop. Considerable difficulties arise here, however. In most cases management decisions in this country are made proceeding from the necessity of obtaining a specific economic result. But societal affairs are highly complex. Society constitutes a system in which all elements are closely linked, and therefore that which we do to achieve an economic goal reflects on various aspects of social relations. It would seem that in designing a new machine or machine tool, the design engineer merely solves a problem of increasing labor productivity, but in actual fact it also affects the intraclass structure of the worker class: for work on a new machine tool is either more complicated or simpler than work on an old one. In many instances the worker's labor becomes simpler and less skilled thereby, which worsens the skill level structure of the worker class. According to the figures of Ye. I. Kapustin, from 1968 to 1978 the percentage share of manual labor in the national economy declined from 40.4 to 34.6 percent, but the absolute quantity of manual labor even increased somewhat in connection with bringing new enterprises on-stream (see SOTSIALISTICHESKIY TRUD, No 9, 1978, page 24). And this means that technological progress, guided exclusively by goals of economic effectiveness, has not produced a positive result in changing the social structure. Or take another example. In basic production labor has been mechanized for 74 percent of workers, and only for 29 percent in auxiliary production. But 86 percent of all funds allocated for mechanization of labor are channeled into basic production, and only 20 percent into auxiliary production, although the same expenditures in auxiliary production could eliminate three times as many jobs! (see PRAVDA, 17 March 1981).



In present-day conditions management decisions should be socioeconomic, that is, should foster accomplishment of the tasks of party social policy, including tasks of managing development of the social structure.

In order to control, it is necessary to know that which is being controlled and that which is to control. As a rule, processes of changing the social-class structure of society are very complex in composition. Therefore initially each process should be viewed as a system, in order during control activities not to ignore any important aspect of that system and to settle all questions as an aggregate, by the specific-program method. We shall attempt to do this on the example of effacing the considerable differences between city and village. This process consists of the following elements:

1. Growth in the technical equipment of agriculture and transformation of agricultural labor into a variant of industrial labor.
2. Effacement of the differences between the two forms of socialist ownership, between the worker class and the kolkhoz peasantry.
3. Improvement of village life and achieving higher living standards and cultural level for the rural population.

Frequently one does not go beyond these elements, and even equates differences between city and village with the differences between the worker class and the peasantry. But this is incorrect. According to the figures of the 1979 National Population Census, kolkhoz farmers comprised only 35.9 percent of the rural population, while workers comprised 51.3 percent (see VESTNIK STATISTIKI, No 1, 1981, page 66). Thus the problem of city and village goes far beyond the limits of the problem of the worker class and kolkhoz peasantry, as well as beyond the bounds of the problem of industry and agriculture: the percentage share of agricultural workers among the gainfully-employed rural population is declining year by year, and in 1981, according to our calculations, was 59.1 percent (calculated from data in "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1980 g. Stat. yezhegodnik," Moscow, 1971, page 357; VESTNIK STATISTIKI, No 1, 1981, page 67). There exists a special, population distribution aspect of the problem of city and village which is linked neither with agriculture nor with the kolkhoz peasantry. It consists in the fact that small villages will never give an individual the same development opportunities as are offered by large cities.

A solution is to make all the riches of the city available to people living in rural areas. This is possible only with a uniform system of population distribution whereby, in particular, every village has good transportation service to town. It is not mere happenstance that from 1970 to 1980 the number of interurban and suburban trips per capita in the USSR, according to our calculations, increased from 41.6 to 63.7. This growth involved chiefly trips from village to town. Figures obtained from studies done in Kostroma Oblast indicated the importance of transportation availability to town for village residents. The study indicated that enlarging rural localities can reduce migration by 10-15 percent, while including rural communities in the zone of active influence of a large city can reduce it by 80-100 percent (see V. R. Belen'kiy, "Problema agroindustrial'nykh poseleniy" [The Problem of Agroindustrial Communities], Moscow, 1979, page 100). And yet many top rural rayon

officials still fail to appreciate the influence of this factor on effacing the substantial differences between city and village and correspondingly on reducing migration from the village, and fail to give adequate attention to improving roads and developing transportation.

What are the means of controlling the development of the social-class structure? First of all they include controlling technical advance, for the specific aggregate of work stations in conditions of developed socialism strongly influences social structure. In connection with this, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress specified as a priority task the need to eliminate manual, low-skill and heavy physical labor. The urgent nature of this task is determined by the fact that today practically all new persons entering the worker class and the kolkhoz peasantry possess a complete secondary education, and are focused toward complex labor. At the present time it is primarily the older generation of workers, with a low level of education, who are employed in low-skill jobs. According to our forecasts, almost this entire segment of the labor force will retire by 1995. Who then will perform this labor (especially in conditions of a labor shortage)?

As a rule heavy, unskilled and low-skill labor is concentrated in subsidiary operations. Therefore there is a need to push mechanization of these operations both in industry and in agriculture with the aid of so-called small-scale mechanization.

Another important means of controlling the social-class structure is to improve the system of training cadres. For example, there still exists a very large difference between regions and cities in the number of persons enrolled in vocational schools per thousand population. As a result the process of raising the cultural and technical level of the worker class to the level of the intelligentsia, which also includes effacing differences in quality of occupational training, is proceeding nonuniformly from one place to another. Of no less importance for providing a given region or city with intelligentsia is development in these localities of a network of higher and secondary specialized schools, as well as evening and correspondence schooling.

Rigid administrative control over growth of the management edifice is an important means of controlling the social-class structure. Naturally growth and development of production inevitably generate growth of information. But its processing should be accomplished by mechanizing and automating management labor, not by enlarging the management edifice. It is for good reason that the November (1981) CPSU Central Committee Plenum demanded that growth in the number of management and administrative personnel stop. Implementation of this demand is extremely essential.

An exceptionally important role in effacing the substantial differences between intellectual and physical labor is played by automation, on the foundation of which the labor of the blue-collar worker and the kolkhoz farmer is changing radically. Further growth and development of automation is one of the essential tasks of our society.

And finally, of enormous importance for controlling the process of effacement of the substantial differences between city and village is concern by party,

soviet and economic agencies about comprehensive improvement of all conditions of life of the rural population. It is especially important to keep the most highly skilled workers in the village -- agricultural specialists, farm machine operators, teachers, and doctors, because not one problem of the village can be resolved if there is a shortage of these cadres. And yet their rate of migration from the village is very high. Every year, for example, we train in this country a number of tractor drivers equal to one third of the total number of those presently working (calculations based on "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. 1922-1982: Yubileyny stat. yezhegodnik," Moscow, 1982, pp 321-412). It is possible to keep skilled personnel in agriculture and thus to improve the social structure of the village only by showing regular concern about them (improving housing, supplying them with food and livestock feed, increasing the prestige level of rural occupations, improving organization of labor, increasing income, etc).

As we have seen, control of the social-class structure can be accomplished at a national level, at a regional (city, community) level, and at the enterprise level. What can and should be done toward this end at the enterprise? The first thing is to advance technological progress in such a manner as to reduce the percentage share and total number of low-skill and unskilled workers. Secondly, it is necessary to train and skill-upgrade cadres. Third, highly-skilled specialists must be recruited to an enterprise, and suitable conditions must be created for them.

Controlling the development of the social-class structure of society is a complex and important process. It should be carried out at all levels, for if the social boundaries between workers are not overcome at every plant, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, it will not be possible to eliminate them at the national level. Consequently, concern about managing this process is a vital matter for all party organizations.

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## NATIONAL

### SURVEY OF SOCIALIST FAMILY FINDS CONTINUING INEQUALITY OF WOMEN

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 12 May 83)  
pp 68-76

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. N. Zaytsev: "Pressing Problems of the Family Under Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The task of this article is to reveal the principal social changes in the Soviet family in conditions of a mature socialist society. They include, first and foremost, a sharply higher standard of living for all Soviet families; a significant increase in the moral value of marriage; profound democratization of the entire system of family activities (establishment of actual equality between the sexes in the family); close interaction between the family and society in resolving important contemporary problems.

Successful development of the contemporary socialist family is determined in large measure by the nature of distribution between it and society of a number of principal social functions which are of vitally important significance for them.

The material foundation of the family in the socialist society is created by its entire economic system, which comprises a unified economic complex. The state has assumed a substantial portion of the concerns which in the past heavily burdened the family, which became possible thanks to the advantages of the economic system of the socialist society and the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution.

Economic measures to assist the family are the most effective means of regulating family and marital relations. This aspect of government policy toward the family is of determining significance. And it is for good reason that Article 53 of the USSR Constitution reads: "The family is under the protection of the state.... The state manifests concern for the family by creating and developing an extensive network of children's establishments, by organizing and improving personal services and public meal facilities, by paying cash benefits on the birth of a child, by giving allowances and benefits to families with a large number of children, as well as other kinds of benefits and assistance to the family."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Measures to Increase Government Assistance to Families With Children" (1981), adopted in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, specified concrete timetables and ways to accomplish congress-mandated measures to strengthen the family. For example, it specifies that a woman shall receive leave with pay to care for her child up to the age of 1 year, in the amount of 50 rubles per month for workers in Siberia, the Far East, the North, and 35 rubles per month in other parts of the USSR. This leave may be extended to the age of one and a half years, but without pay. The decree calls for a substantial expansion of the network of children's preschool facilities and improvement in the quality of service at these facilities, in particular a 10-15 percent increase in standard per-child expenditures on food for the children, and an increase in vacation time to 36 calendar days for nurses employed at these facilities. There is to be a significant improvement in labor conditions for working women, plus many other items (see PRAVDA, 31 March 1981).

Succession of the course of policy of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at strengthening the family was confirmed at the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, held in November 1982. The report submitted by N. K. Baybakov, chairman of USSR Gosplan, noted in particular that in 1983 "government assistance to families with children will be increased. Granting of leave with partial pay to working mothers to care for a child up to the age of 1 year and a one-time grant payment on the birth of a child will be completed throughout the country. Payment of a monthly assistance grant for children in low-income families with an average per capita income of up to 75 rubles per month will apply in the Far East, Siberia, and the northern part of the USSR. Additional subsidies are being established to pay for travel to and accommodations at Pioneer camps (PRAVDA, 24 November 1982).

The main achievement of socialism in improving the status of women is connected with women obtaining economic independence and women's increased sociopolitical significance and activeness. Female employment in societal production is the most vivid indicator of women's social activeness. In 1981 the percentage share of women amounted to 51 percent of the total number of blue-collar and white-collar workers in the USSR. Also noteworthy is the fact that this percentage was not lower than 39 percent in a single union republic (see "Zhenshchiny v SSSR: Stat. materialy" [Women in the USSR: Statistical Materials], Moscow, 1982, page 8).

Today Soviet women could not conceive of themselves without societal labor, viewing it not simply as a vital necessity but as a most important means of increasing the economic and spiritual potential of the socialist state. In addition, professional activity fills a woman's life with great civic meaning and enriches her intellectual world.

Favorable conditions have been created in our country for active participation by women in the nation's economy. The highest percentage of women in the total number of blue-collar and white-collar workers in 1971 was in trade and public food service (84), in health, physical culture and social security agencies (82), in public education (74), and in cultural establishments (73) (see *ibid.*, page 7). A significant percentage of women work in such industries as instrument engineering, electronics, and the radio industry. The state makes

every effort to encourage growth in professional skills, level of education, and overall cultural level of employed women. At the present time females comprise 56 percent of persons enrolled at secondary specialized schools, 58 percent at medical institutes and physical culture institutes, 67 percent at economics and law institutes, and 69 percent at pedagogic, art, theater, and cinema institutes (see *ibid.*, page 13).

Growth in the sociopolitical activeness of women is most vividly attested by women's participation in government administration. The female deputy has become a customary phenomenon in the society of mature socialism. At the present time, for example, 32 percent of the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are women, while women make up only 3 percent of the U.S. 96th Congress (see *ibid.*, page 5).

The opportunities offered to Soviet women, however, are not always realized in full measure. Appointment of women to responsible administrative positions is still inadequate. The fact is that a large percentage of women, while possessing a relatively high general educational level and a desire to work conscientiously, in a number of major sectors of the economy possess qualifications which are less than those of men. The main reason for this situation lies in remnants of *de facto* inequality of the sexes in the home.

It has become a customary thing in this country that the woman of the socialist society is a worker, is active in civic affairs, is a mother, and a wife. There is no doubt about the progressiveness of these achievements. As practical experience shows, however, in examining the occupational status of women it is necessary to seek to achieve an optimal combining of woman's family and professional roles.

At the present time one notes appreciable progress in the creation by the socialist society of conditions for harmonious development of the family. This is evidenced most clearly in the performance of an economic function by the family, the character of which has changed thanks to assistance by the state.

In the future the extensive system of household services established in our country will lead to a significant decrease in time spent on household labor. The very category "household labor," however, as some experts validly claim, requires a differentiated approach. Only in this way can one avoid erroneous notions that domestic labor is an anachronism and that its days are numbered. In fact, a significant portion of the functions of domestic labor, such as home repairs, appliance repairs, and laundry will be for the most part handed over to state domestic services establishments. But household labor has had and will always continue to have an educational significance, constituting a powerful factor in forming and shaping the developing individual. Household labor organizes, unifies, and disciplines the members of a family, forms and shapes the family collective. Of course it is essential to develop and preserve the productive functions of domestic labor and at the same time to eliminate unproductive expenditures of time and manpower. The future of domestic labor lies in a radical change in its character, and claims that it will disappear are groundless. In the family there will always be need for self-service, and care for children and the elderly.

At the present time, however, domestic concerns are still quite substantial, hindering active production and sociopolitical participation by family members, especially women. According to numerous data of sociologists, the Soviet woman, who is work-loaded on the job and at home, cannot turn down societal activity for the sake of her family, or vice versa. Every socially useful activity of a woman is a factor in her social independence, her development as an individual, her prestige in the family and society. Activities in the family, however, also bring a woman joy. The needs of motherhood, love, and emotional-moral growth are satisfied first and foremost in the family.

The party and state have always devoted attention to the necessity of eliminating the conditions which impede progress of the family. It was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that although a number of measures were taken in the 10th Five-Year Plan to improve the conditions of labor for working women, family rest and recreation, household and cultural services, no appreciable change has yet taken place in this area. More extensive and effective measures are needed (see "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, page 55).

There are at least two principal problems with family household-economic activities. The first problem is that of removing from the family the burden of the most labor-intensive domestic jobs. The need for an immediate solution to this problem is attested by the fact that an enormous amount of time is still being spent in the family on various kinds of household chores. According to the calculations of economists, today more work time is spent on unskilled labor in the home (including private-plot farming) than on all societal labor. A total of 275 billion man-hours annually is spent on domestic labor, and 240-250 billion on societal labor. One must also consider the fact that state domestic services presently account for not more than one thirtieth of household labor. Therefore, in order for these services to be more effective in aiding the family, they should expand at least 10-15-fold (see Yu. B. Ryurikov, "Family Affairs? No, State!" *EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA*, No 10, 1982, page 159). In spite of the complexity of this problem, each five-year plan makes a certain contribution toward solving it. In conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, large-scale measures to expand the system of domestic services, to improve their quality, to transform this system into a highly developed branch of modern industry, and to provide it with highly skilled specialists, are specified in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Further Development and Improvement of Domestic Services for the General Public," issued in March 1983.

Another problem of the modern family lies to a significant degree outside the zone of direct influence of society and the state, a fact which also makes it difficult to solve. We are speaking of the necessity of achieving true equality in the home between men and women.

The main directional thrust in the development of family-marital relations in the contemporary period is their comprehensive democratization. The character of relations within the family has become totally new. Despotic rule by one spouse within the family and parents over children has disappeared. The family of the mature socialist society is a family where many important aspects of



family life are settled in common. Today that person who by his actual daily activities and personal moral authority fosters the flourishing of all aspects of family life -- preserving hearth and home, rational distribution of the family budget, maintaining a favorable psychological atmosphere, bringing up the children, etc -- is acknowledged as head of the family. All this, alongside stimulative measures by the state, fosters the development of true equality between husband and wife in the family.

There still exist phenomena, however, which are impeding this process, which make it difficult for families to perform certain important functions, and sometimes destroy it. In some families, for example, there is still the old attitude toward women, toward children, and toward distribution of family roles. This rebuke is leveled at men in large measure. The fact is that the traditional distribution of labor in the family, when the man had every reason to be proud of his role, has irrevocably become a thing of the past, that is, "purely male" functions of household labor, which were traditionally performed by the man, have disappeared. Today he holds a very modest position in the household, especially that of the urban family. Data obtained by Z. A. Yankova are the most indicative in this respect. According to her study, women spend 10-12 hours a week preparing meals, while men spend only 1.5-2 hours; women spend 6 hours on grocery shopping, while men spend 3; women spend 6 hours on doing the laundry, while men spend 20-30 minutes (see Z. A. Yankova, "Sovetskaya zhenshchina" [The Soviet Woman], Moscow, 1978, page 97).

Sometimes, to justify this situation, it is claimed on the one hand that the male's lost former activeness in the household is compensated by a significant increase in his activeness in production, societal affairs. Such an opinion today is not only incorrect but harmful as well. It is incorrect because the socialist way of life specifies no less social activeness for the Soviet woman, while the harmfulness of this claim lies in the fact that it attempts to assign to the woman secondary and tertiary roles in society and a primary role in the family and the home. On the other hand, a substantial number of men, who have no desire to be "knights of the saucepan and vacuum cleaner," serve as apologists for the theory according to which a large segment of domestic labor is by nature "purely women's work" and therefore one should not change the order of things which has existed for centuries. At best they suggest increasing government assistance to women running a household. This position also evokes serious objections. First of all, the claim of "purely female" types of household chores is highly doubtful. Our practical life experience indicates, for example, that men have equally well developed abilities for culinary activities. Not only women but also men work as doctors and teachers. Hairdressing and dressmaking competitions held on various continents indicate that men are right at the top in these professions as well.

Secondly, lively and interested participation by men in household affairs is no less necessary to them than socially useful activity in production. Enormous indoctrinational capabilities of the father are to be found here, for the domestic activities of today's socialist family are perhaps the only domain of joint labor activities by all family members. And a father's prestige and authority, his children's attachment toward him, the family's stability, and consequently its contribution to society depend on how the father participates

in this activity. Systematic special preparation of young people for married life and improvement in the overall cultural level of all Soviet citizens take on special significance in these conditions.

The state is doing a great deal and will continue to do a great deal to lighten woman's excessive burden and to strengthen the family, but women should not stand passively by; they should actively struggle for true equality with men in performance of domestic tasks.

We should also say a few words about the so-called "average," essentially healthy and happy family. It should be the object of closer attention by science and the community. The high percentage of broken families in recent years, with statistics indicating approximately 1 divorce for every 3 marriages, is first and foremost an indicator of diminished attention to the problems of the "average" family. Efforts to "revive" a family where the marriage is on the rocks sometimes are belated. And yet one would be hard put to find a young family which indicated clearly marked signs of trouble from the very beginning. A young family exists for a certain period of time as a happy, on the whole solid family. But here too there is needed greater attention on the part of parents, relatives, and society to ensure maintenance of inner psychological equilibrium in the family, in order to keep it from shifting into the category of unhappy families.

Here the strength of a young family is tested by the action of a number of new social demands which are characteristic chiefly of socialism. They include the following: increased demandingness by the spouses on one another, expansion of the realm of operation of legal and social standards in family-marital relations, which has substantially increased freedom to reach fair decisions; the family's increasingly increased responsibility for the upbringing of the children, etc. In connection the principal task of today's family is to accept and absorb new demands, to make them an integral part of the societal way of life and the structural edifice of the family.

The party and the Soviet State have also assigned the family in the mature socialist society the responsible task of direct participation in resolving complex demographic problems. Aggravation of population problems in recent years demands that they be solved without delay. The decreased inflow of manpower resources into the various sectors of the economy is determined by a number of factors. They include first and foremost an overall decline in the birth rate and the negative consequences of World War II, for young people whose mothers were born during the war, when natural population growth was small, will be entering the labor force in the present decade. In spite of this fact, the population of the USSR is increasing by more than 2 million persons each year. A matter of concern, however, is the fact that this growth is taking place extremely unevenly among the union republics. In the next 10 years population growth will be contributed primarily by the republics of Central Asia, the Azerbaijan SSR, and to some extent the Armenian, Georgian, and Moldavian SSR, the southern rayons of Kazakhstan, and a number of autonomous republics of the RSFSR.

The composition and structure of the family have changed significantly in recent years. A total of 66.3 million families were recorded in the 1979 National

Population Census. Of these, 29.7 percent of families contained 2 persons, 28.9 percent contained 3, 23 percent contained 4, and 18.4 percent contained 5 or more persons (see "Naseleniye SSSR" [Population of the USSR], Moscow, 1980, page 17). It is evident from this that the majority of Soviet families are not providing expanded or even simple reproduction.

In the social program of the 11th Five-Year Plan special attention is focused on demographic problems, and particularly enhancement of the social role and prestige of the family as the nucleus of society, on which population reproduction and succession of generations depends. It was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress that the main way to solve the aggravated problems of population is "greater concern about the family, newly-married couples, and particularly the woman, for everybody knows how difficult it is at times to combine the duties of a mother with active participation in production and societal affairs" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," page 54). The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Measures to Increase Government Assistance to Families With Children" implements this congress instruction, specifying further large-scale measures in implementing an aggressive demographic policy.

When we speak of the principal problems of the birth rate, we should focus not on the birth rate in general but rather the birth of a second child and subsequent children, for the overwhelming majority of healthy women have no hesitation about having a first child. The factors which determine the birth of subsequent children do not have that great influence here. These factors include first and foremost the degree of a woman's participation in societal labor, urbanization, availability of children's facilities, housing, educational and general cultural level, a woman's age, help from other family members, composition of the family, etc.

We must agree with Professor M. Sonin that the influence of many of these factors on the birthrate is ambiguous. For example, improvement of housing conditions is the most significant factor for young families, where the decision to have a child depends in large measure on this (see M. Sonin, "Problems of the Family and Birthrate in Demographic Literature," KOMMUNIST, No 8, 1981, page 121). A high degree of gainful employment of a woman as a rule is accompanied by a decrease in the number of children in the family.

The relationship between level of education, cultural level and birthrate stands out most clearly: the higher people's intellectual level, the fewer children they have. A higher level of education and culture is a dynamic factor in restructuring and renewal of the entire structure of man's needs, with the intellectual and spiritual, moral component predominating. This in turn demands change in the family's qualitative parameters, that is, places higher demands on the indoctrination and spiritual enrichment of all family members.

The birthrate is also being held down to a certain degree by nuclearization (breaking down) of multigeneration families. In a family where there is no grandmother and grandfather, parents sometimes decide not to have more children due to a lack of capability to care for them. The problem of calling upon the community to disseminate the experience of domestic unions of young



families has long become critically important in this connection. This question has already been raised by Soviet scientists in discussing the draft "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period Up to 1990" on the pages of PRAVDA and other publications.

Increasing the birth rate in present-day conditions, when its decline has been caused in part by objective factors, requires joint efforts by the family and society, devising effective material and psychological incentives, and consideration of the need for children both on the part of society and the family.

The world of today's socialist family is still a unique sociopsychological domain, in which there is taking place the forming and upbringing of a new person entering the world, his comprehensive preparation for and involvement in the world of social relationships. The socialist family is also a school of citizenship, where the foundations of socially significant qualities of the individual are laid down.

The main accent in the indoctrinational activities of the family of the mature socialist society has shifted from providing for children materially and caring for them into the channel of spiritual activities, the principal content of which is developing excellent moral qualities in a person: collectivism, internationalism, love of the homeland, of labor, of the family, honesty, modesty, etc. Family upbringing is an integral component of the complex system of man's step-by-step formation as a social being. One specific feature of the early stage of his ushering into societal life, which takes place within the family, is the fact that during this time social information and behavior habits become most firmly solidified by deep emotional-interpersonal contact. The sociobiological conditionality of this communication is the first and main precondition of the necessity of family upbringing.

One should also bear in mind the fact that today's man enters into the broad orbit of societal influence right from childhood. The state has now assumed a substantial part of the burden of upbringing of the younger generation, establishing for this purpose an extensive network of nursery schools, kindergartens, children's consultation facilities, schools, libraries, cultural and educational institutions, which help speed up adaptation by children and young people to the dynamic processes of today's complex world.

Public and family upbringing and indoctrination are by no means in conflict with one another. Pursuing common goals, they employ their own specific methods, forms, and means. The increasingly expanding assistance by the state by no means diminishes the family's responsibility for bringing up children, since prior to the time they enter the period of social maturity the family is the main socializing and indoctrinational factor. "Only those parents are genuinely doing a good job," stated L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Komsomol Congress, "who develop working habits in children from the very earliest age" (L. I. Brezhnev, "O kommunisticheskoy vospitanii trudyashchikhsya: rechi i stat'i" [On Communist Indoctrination of Working People: Speeches and Articles], Second, Enlarged Edition, Moscow, 1975, page 537).

The privileged status of children in society should be considered one of the greatest achievements of socialism. All the country's finest things are made



available to them. The social elevation of children in society, however, can turn into servility to them wherever upbringing is defined as one-sided, lavish heaping of material goods on them, where there is no balance between measure of consumption and measure of benefit, when material needs are not reinforced by appropriate moral preparation for their satisfaction. This is an acute problem of indoctrination, particularly family indoctrination, in the contemporary period. N. Ya. Solov'yev was absolutely right when he stated that today "we have entered a new orbit of life -- an orbit of 'testing' with plenty," and that this difficulty is more serious than those which we encountered in the difficult years of wars and rebuilding (see "Kul'tura semeynykh otnosheniy" [Culture of Family Relations], Moscow, 1980, page 16). We believe that the Soviet family will pass this test with flying colors.

One can scarcely exaggerate the importance of the Soviet family in the affairs of today's society, for there is scarcely a social domain on which the family does not exercise its influence. The beneficial influence of the family affects population growth, growth and development of the economy, and indoctrination of the younger generation of Soviet citizens. Its consolidation and development will make it possible to reveal even more fully its productive capabilities in accomplishing the tasks of building communism and in increasing the spiritual-moral potential of society.

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## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH EDUCATION MINISTER CALLS FOR IMPROVED RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "School: Paths of Knowledge," by Kazakh SSR Minister of Education K. Balakhmetov: "Doing a Better Job of Teaching the Russian Language"]

[Text] In conditions of developed socialism, when a new historical community has arisen -- the Soviet people -- the Russian language plays an enhanced role as a language of interethnic communication. Knowledge of this language has become a vital necessity for all the citizens of our multiethnic country.

Speaking at a ceremony dedicated to the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated: "The Russian language, which has naturally entered the lives of millions of people of every nationality, constitutes a factor of exceptional importance in our country's economic, political, and cultural affairs, in drawing together all nationalities and ethnic groups, and in bringing to them the wealth of world civilization.

Discussion in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of the matter of additional measures to improve study of the Russian language in general-curriculum schools and other educational institutions in the union republics constituted vivid evidence of a Leninist attitude toward resolving problems of linguistic policy. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree issued on this matter specifies an aggregate of measures which are aimed at facilitating study of the Russian language by the population of the national republics and at satisfying the desire of people of different nationalities to gain a better mastery of Russian. This decree gives education officials a clear-cut program of action.

It is a well-known fact that the earlier the age at which a child begins studying a second language, the more successfully he masters that language. Therefore proper handling of teaching of the Russian language at ethnic kindergartens assumes particular importance. There are presently 750 ethnic preschool establishments in this republic, and since the 1980-81 school year pupils in the upper and preparatory groups have been studying the Russian language at these schools according to a program devised at the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogic Sciences imeni I. Altynsarin. Children acquire Russian language

skills in special classes, in the process of labor activity, while engaged in drawing and singing, as well as on walks and field trips.

There still exist serious deficiencies, however, in organizing the teaching of Russian at preschool facilities. Many preschoolers, especially in rural localities, fail to acquire adequate speaking skills and are unable actively to utilize in a practical manner knowledge which has been acquired in class. Unfortunately cases occur where the teachers themselves have poor mastery not only of teaching methods but also of Russian, and this is causing particular concern.

Naturally the principal role in teaching the Russian language is played by the school, where pupils take 10 years of Russian. There are currently 2,422 ethnic schools in Kazakhstan, enrolling more than 939,000 pupils.

In recent years there has been a substantial rise in the level of knowledge of Russian language and literature on the part of pupils enrolled in this republic's ethnic schools, as well as their interest in the subject, and their scholarship (this is indicated in particular by the results of two republic olympiads in which urban and rural schoolchildren from all oblasts in Kazakhstan took part).

Improvement in the effectiveness of teaching Russian in the ethnic school was greatly fostered by establishment of preparatory classes. In 1,693 such classes more than 42,000 children who have not attended kindergarten study Russian according to a 105-hour program, and in the first grade Russian classes are given four times a week. This makes it possible to build a firm linguistic foundation at the very beginning of a child's formal schooling.

The first through 10th grades of this republic's ethnic schools are now operating on improved Russian language and literature curricula, using textbooks based on this curriculum. Teachers have received methods manuals for the majority of the textbooks, methods guides on development of Russian speaking and writing by enrolled pupils, visual aids, recorded Russian-language texts and teaching films, as well as books for extracurricular reading. All this has made it possible to increase the effectiveness of classroom lessons and extracurricular activities and to make them more interesting in a cognitive and indoctrinational respect.

A significant role in satisfying the aspirations of young people enrolled in school for a mastery of the Russian language has been played by organization in Kazakhstan, as in the other republics, of advanced Russian language classes. Currently such classes are available at 23 schools in 15 oblasts. Special curricula have been developed for them.

Classroom study with parallel languages helps non-Russian schoolchildren actively master Russian language skills and promotes internationalist indoctrination of non-Russian schoolchildren. We have more than 1,000 such schools.

This republic's ethnic schools employ 7,660 Russian language teachers. They include a large number of teaching experts, who have the ability not only to do a good job of teaching the Russian language but also to indoctrinate the schoolchildren with the means of their subject. The experience of Alma-Ata

School No 12, which is under the principalship of Hero of Socialist Labor Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences and Kazakh SSR Honored Teacher R. B. Nurtazina, is well known both in this republic and elsewhere. Internationalist, military-patriotic and moral indoctrination is well organized in this school, and considerable attention is devoted to pupil literary creativity in the Russian language. Alma-Ata teacher V. I. Kuanyshbayeva, holder of the Order of Lenin, has the ability to reveal in Russian language and literature classes the depth of the Leninist ideological legacy and to show the grandeur of the revolutionary, military, and labor feats of the Soviet people. And her pupils write enthusiastically in Russian about everything they have learned, seen, and heard.

We can name many urban and rural teachers: V. S. Seysekenova, recipient of the Order of the October Revolution and the Badge of Honor; Kazakh SSR Honored Teachers N. Zh. Usabayeva and R. Sh. Azamatova; Kazakh SSR public education standouts K. A. Kuchulova, V. S. Lyapina, S. Kh. Khaydarova, and others, whose experience indicates what excellent results are achieved by the Russian language and literature teacher when he puts his heart into his teaching, when he possesses a thorough mastery of the methodology of teaching his subject.

The difference in the knowledge acquired by the pupils of the finest, the average and outright poor teachers clearly shows how much more remains to be done in order to give schoolchildren solid linguistic skills and thorough knowledge.

This applies first and foremost to organization of Russian language classes. It still frequently happens that too much time is devoted to grammar, to the detriment of development of speaking and writing. Class presentation methodology is sometimes poorly conceived and fails to become an organic part of the system of work on the subject.

In large measure this is a result of the fact that still too little literature is being published to assist teachers in the main problems of methods of teaching the Russian language to non-Russians, textbooks on specific subjects, didactic and graphic materials, various dictionaries and reference works. Although planned and orderly efforts are in progress in this republic to produce and improve textbooks and methods manuals, up to the present time methodology specialists have not done enough to help the ethnic school. Their main task today is to develop an optimal system of teaching the Russian language and developing pupils' Russian language ability.

Another, and a very important reason why non-Russian schoolchildren fail adequately to master the Russian language is the level of teacher qualifications. Although 80 percent of Russian language and literature teachers in the ethnic schools possess higher education, one senses a shortage of highly qualified teachers, especially in rural schools. For example, out of 102 teachers who teach Russian language in Narynkolskiy Rayon Alma-Ata Oblast, only 32 are specialists in this subject. The situation is similar in certain rayons in Dzhzharkagan, Taldy-Kurgan, Turgay, and Uralsk oblasts.



One of the most difficult problems is that of organizing teaching of the Russian language at the elementary level. Unfortunately, in some rural schools Russian language classes are taught by primary teachers who have poor knowledge of the Russian language and the methodology of teaching it. Subject-specialization teachers should be brought in from the secondary school to work with the younger schoolchildren, without ignoring the need to raise the level of qualifications of primary-grade teachers.

Success in teaching the Russian language, be it in kindergarten or in subsequent grades, depends primarily on the teacher, his level of qualifications and skill.

In Kazakhstan there is an extensive system of pedagogic schools and institutes, the majority of which contain special departments training Russian-language teachers for the ethnic schools. Graduates of these schools and higher educational institutions should first and foremost themselves solidly master Russian language skills, go through practical linguistic training, take courses in literature and, what is very important, acquire thorough knowledge in Russian language teaching methods. They should have a good understanding of the specific features of teaching a second language at various levels and master diversified methodological techniques.

Study of the Russian language does not only mean classes in kindergarten and subsequent grades. Russian language study groups, KID [expansion unknown], military-patriotic games, outings, field trips, work and rest camps for schoolchildren of different nationalities, getting together with war and labor veterans, Soviet Army personnel, TV and radio programs -- all these things, while helping build patriots and internationalists, also provide knowledge of the Russian language.

One of the main tasks today facing the ethnic school is that of increasing the effectiveness of teaching the Russian language and its indoctrinational thrust.

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GEORGIAN SECOND SECRETARY ON EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 83 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia G. V. Kolbin at the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia: "Use Material Resources More Efficiently, Increase Party Influence on the Intensification of Social Production"]

[Excerpts] In the report of Comrade G. V. Kolbin "On the Tasks of the Party Organizations of Georgia on the Further Increase of the Efficiency of the Use of Raw Material, Fuel, Energy and Other Material Resources in Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Assumptions and Conclusions, Which Are Contained in the Statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov" it was noted:

At the 26th CPSU Congress a most important strategic task was posed--the economy should be economical! The accomplishment of this task requires the utmost acceleration of the changeover of the national economy to the primarily intensive path of development, the efficient use of the created production potential, the observance of a strict policy of economy at each workplace, the steady decrease of the expenditures on the production of output.

The policy, which was specified by the 26th party congress, received comprehensive development in the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. The program aims on the assurance of the highly efficient functioning of the national economy in complete conformity with the dictates of the times are given in these most important documents. The plenum demanded of party, soviet and economic organs that they step up the work on the utmost tightening up of the policy of economy in all the sections of the national economy.

Definite effective steps have been taken in this direction in the Georgian SSR.

The task of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia consists first of all in determining on the

basis of the objective evaluation of what has been achieved the strategy, tactics and main direction of the work of the party organization, the soviet and economic organs of the republic on the assurance in all the units of the national economy of an economical, truly practical attitude toward our material, manpower and financial resources.

By the policy of thrift, on the basis of the systems approach to the problems of economy, to achieve the further increase of production efficiency--that is what we should today aim the communists and all the working people of the republic at.

#### By the Policy of Economy and Thrift

A characteristic trait of the current economic and social development of the republic, it was further stated in the report, is the consistent implementation of the policy of the Communist Party of Georgia of the overcoming of the relative lag behind the average union level and the assurance of the further increase of its general economic potential, the increase of the well-being of the people. During the past decade the amount of the gross national product in the republic increased more than 1.9-fold and in 1982 exceeded 17 billion rubles. During this period the amount of produced national income doubled, and, what is the most important thing, the tendency for the leading growth of the national income, as compared with the increase of the national product, formed.

On the basis of the utmost acceleration of the rate of economic growth the contribution of the republic to the united national economic complex of the country increased significantly. The share of the Georgian SSR in the production of the national income of the country during the decade increased from 1.3 to 1.7 percent, including industrial output from 1.2 to 1.5 percent.

This requires first of all the increase of the level of industrialization, the balance and proportionality of the national economy, the improvement of its intersectorial, sectorial and regional structure, the transition to a higher level of its specialization by means of the leading development of the advanced sectors of industry, as well as the agro-industrial complex and the nonproduction sphere.

Considerable experience has already been gained in our republic in this important matter. During the past decade the share of industry in the gross national product increased by 4.7 percent, while in the produced national income it increased by 7.1 percent. Machine building and metalworking were developed rapidly, which made it possible to increase the share of this sector in the total volume of industrial production.

In spite of the positive changes which occurred, the structure of the national economy of the republic still needs serious improvement, mainly by the leading development of specialized and science-intensive sectors of machine building, chemistry, electric power engineering and electronics.

First of all, there is the efficient use of the raw material potential. Second, there is the assurance of the steady decrease of the materials-output ratio of social production. Third, there is the maximum commitment to the economic turnover

of secondary resources and the waste products of production and consumption. The consistent implementation of these principles should be accomplished on the basis of the rapid introduction of measures of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of the economic mechanism.

In the Georgian SSR the growth rate of the gross national product is steadily outstripping the growth rate of material expenditures.

The results achieved in 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan are reassuring, the assignments on the decrease of the materials intensiveness of production for the most part were fulfilled, an above-plan decrease of the material expenditures per ruble of output of industry, construction, agriculture, transportation and communications, that is, in all the basic sectors of physical production, was provided.

In 1982, for the first time in many years, the fulfillment of the majority of set assignments and obligations was ensured.

Positive changes also occurred in the matter of the collection and processing of secondary raw materials.

The results achieved in 1982 made it possible by means of the use of secondary material resources with respect to the republic to save primary raw materials in the amount of about 33 million rubles.

At the same time last year individual regions, ministries, departments, enterprises and institutions did not cope with their obligations.

All this to a considerable extent is also explained by the fact that many ministries, departments and enterprises, as well as local party, soviet and economic organs are not devoting proper attention to the economy of material expenditures, the collection and use of secondary resources, and are operating according to the principle "the plan by any means," and this in the end is responsible for the increase of the materials intensiveness of production both in individual sectors and for the national economy as a whole.

The fact that higher growth rates of the material expenditures than the outlined production volumes are envisaged by some ministries in the production programs is also alarming.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia believes that under the present conditions of management such a situation must not be tolerated. It is necessary to understand a simple truth--the increase of the materials intensiveness of production creates additional difficulties in the supply of the national economy with resources and, in the end, checks economic and social progress.

#### The Systems Approach to the Problems of Economy Is a Partywide, Statewide Task

Attaching great importance to the questions of the efficient use of raw materials, fuel, energy and other material resources, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers are performing consistent work on the improvement of the systems control of the processes of economical and thrifty management.



The complexity and diversity of the questions of assiduous management required the search for the systems control of these processes.

Among the first steps taken in this direction suffice it to name: the creation of new structural subdivisions--the Department of Norms and Standards--in the State Planning Committee, the transformation of the Inspectorate for the Monitoring of the Use of Material Resources and the Gruzvtorsyr'ye Trust into the Administration for the State Monitoring of the Efficient Use of Material, Fuel and Energy Resources and the Gruzglavvtorresursy Main Administration--in the republic State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and other measures.

The instructions which were aimed at the utmost stimulation and development of the initiatives of primary party organizations, labor collectives, production leaders and innovators on the commitment to the economic turnover of unused reserves of material resources and the intensification of the campaign against losses of all types, mismanagement and wastefulness, were not less important.

A task force of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for the economy of all types of material resources was formed; individual subgroups for specific directions of the work in this area were set up.

Last year an assignment was established practically for the first time in the country on a statewide basis for all the regions of the republic, while an assignment in accordance with an expanded list of secondary raw materials was established for individual sectors. Not only their traditional types, but also the waste products of enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the mining, chemical, food and several other sectors of industry were taken under control.

The established procedure ensured the maximum coverage of the entire group of sources of the formation of secondary raw materials and made it possible to reveal many potential opportunities for the further increase of the amounts of their procurement.

Similar groups were set up in all the oblast, city and rayon party committees.

A set of measures aimed at the regulation of statistical reporting were outlined and implemented.

In the matter of tightening up the policy of economy, the role and functions of the local soviets of people's deputies increased immeasurably, it was emphasized in the report. The effectiveness of the work of the local organs of government in many ways is determined by the activity of their permanent commissions. At present economic experiments are being conducted in a number of rayons of the republic, and it is gratifying that along with the party committees the soviets are performing the role of the most active initiators of such undertakings.

Among the positive examples on this level the speaker cited the experience of the city of Poti and Zavodskiy Rayon of the republic capital. In Poti, for example, last year output worth 326,000 rubles was produced from industrial waste. In Zavodskiy Rayon with the mediation of the association, which was set up in the rayon soviet executive committee, the obligations on the production of output by means of economy were exceeded by twofold. The purposeful activity of Komsomol of Georgia, control organs and other organizations was also named.

## The Decrease of Material Expenditures Is a Guarantee of the Increase of the Efficiency of Social Production

Unfortunately, individual enterprises and organizations are deliberately incorporating a certain surplus of material resources in the products being newly assimilated and are seeking at their superior organs approval of norms which are known to be overstated. An artificial "reserve," which makes it possible subsequently to decrease the consumption of raw materials and materials without serious efforts on the real increase of production efficiency, is formed in this way.

We still have many instances when different rates of consumption are approved for the same product at enterprises with the same technical level.

Many enterprises and organizations for years have not revised the rates of consumption of material resources for the output being produced, or have left a large portion of these rates unchanged. Still significant losses of material, fuel and energy resources are being permitted due to the approval of rates of consumption which have been overstated as compared with the actually achieved rates.

At some of our enterprises and construction projects the faulty practice of writing off material resources according to the prevailing norms, and not according to the actual consumption, has still not been eliminated, which does not make it possible to establish the real situation and, as a rule, leads to the formation of unaccounted for surpluses.

The improvement of the rate setting of the consumption of material resources is a problem of a multilevel nature, which requires a serious search for effective means of solving it.

In this connection, the functional value analysis, which has been used since the middle of the 1970's at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the essence of which consists in the evaluation of the functions of the product being produced and of its material vehicles, and which serves as a guideline in selecting certain design and technological decisions, merits special attention and dissemination.

Practical experience shows that the introduction of such an analysis in many ways promotes the decrease of the product cost and the reduction of the specific consumption of material resources.

Enterprises and organizations should adopt this method and devote more attention to the removal of the "surpluses," which do not have a direct bearing on the purpose of the product being produced and the set of functions being performed by it.

Considerable losses of material resources are still occurring not only in the process of production, but also during the storage of products. This problem should be regarded as a component of the set of measures on economical management.

In the republic consistent work is being performed on the strengthening of the material and technical base of warehousing and packaging services and on the increase of the level of mechanization of transportation and materials handling operations. This problem is especially urgent in the agro-industrial complex of the

republic. For the purpose of solving it, in recent years capacities for fruit and vegetable storehouses for more than 50,000 tons of simultaneous storage have been put into operation. The majority of them are equipped with systems of forced ventilation and artificial cooling. The container methods of the storage and transportation of products are finding more and more extensive dissemination; the capacities for their packaging are increasing.

The implementation of the enumerated and a number of other measures promoted the decrease of the losses of agricultural products and at the same time the improvement of the supply of the population, which was a significant contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of the Food Program.

#### Use Natural Resources Efficiently

The task of the economical use of all types of natural resources is not only an economic, but also a political task.

Take, for example, coal, the need for which as a fuel and energy raw material in the republic at present and in the future considerably exceeds the planned level of production. At the same time it is well known that, along with the difficult technological mining conditions, the untimely placement of new capacities into operation, imperfect technology, as well as the organizational and technical shortcomings which occurred, led to large losses of coal, the decrease of its production and, as a result, the worsening of the technical and economic indicators of the work of coal-mining and concentration enterprises.

The radical organizational and technical rearrangement of this sector is necessary for the cardinal improvement of the formed situation, the increase of the efficiency of the coal industry of the republic and the efficient working of deposits.

Another type of fuel is petroleum, the reserves of which, as compared with other deposits of the country, in our republic are comparatively small. Nevertheless in a year we produce and should produce several million tons.

However, there are many unsolved problems in the working of petroleum deposits. There are, first of all, the optimization of the level of the withdrawal of petroleum and the regulation of the operation of the wells, and a number of other problems in the improvement of the equipment and technology of prospecting and of commercial production.

The world-famous Chiatura deposit has been operating for more than 100 years. The favorable conditions of development and the high quality of the ore were responsible for its comparatively low production cost.

However, for a long time these factors did not promote the improvement of the technology and equipment of the production of manganese, which led in the past to enormous losses of the most valuable raw material. At present the advanced mining technology which is being used in the pits is ensuring a high percentage of extraction of the manganese ore. The reworking of the previously worked areas for the purpose of extracting the reserves which were left in the form of losses is being successfully introduced.

However, the potential of the resources of the Chiatura deposit is not unlimited and in the near future may be exhausted. Meanwhile, the possibilities of reducing the losses during production are not being fully utilized. The rate of the performance of the work on the introduction of a highly efficient technology of the extraction of minerals on the basis of mechanized complexes, the separate extraction and concentration of all the varieties of the raw materials being extracted cannot give satisfaction.

The problem of the distribution of the water resources of the republic, which for the present are not being coordinated with the location of the population, industry and agriculture, is no less urgent.

The protection of water sources is one of the most important state problems which require immediate solution.

The alpine forests of Georgia perform important ecological functions, and it is therefore no accident that timber use in them is limited. In this connection the Georgian SSR is among the timber-scarce republics and receives massive imports of timber from other regions of the country. Therefore the problem of the efficient use of timber raw material is especially urgent for us.

The most complete and efficient use of wood, especially of the hard species, as well as the commitment to the economic turnover of all the scraps of sawmill operation and wood processing, is one of the most important means of solving this problem.

The introduction in our forests of various aerial cable devices, special winches and other accessories is of considerable importance in the matter of the long-range development of scientifically sound forest use. The development of the technology of the use of the helicopter hauling of timber from hard to reach sections of the forest which does not upset the social protective functions of alpine forests, is very urgent. Dirigibles are of great interest for the logging industry of the alpine forests of Georgia in the future.

The efficient use of energy resources is one of the most important directions of economical management.

As is known, at present more than 65 percent of all types of fuel and energy resources are brought into Georgia from other republics. However, in recent years the steady and considerable decrease of the importing of fuel resources has been occurring, which is causing an increase of the deficit in the generation of electric power and heat.

All this is bringing about the need for the search for new local energy resources, as well as the speeding up of the work on the use of solar, wind and geothermal energy.

The climatic conditions of Georgia predetermine the very significant scale of solar radiation on the surface. A cadastre of solar energy over the territory of the republic should be made for the purpose of determining and specifying the potential resources of solar energy of Georgia and their efficient use. Solar energy should receive more extensive application and use in municipal and personal services and agriculture, as well as in the food and light industries. This especially applies to the hard to reach regions of the republic.



It is possible to unite the use of solar energy for the generation of electricity with the combined use of wind energy.

In the report the task of elaborating a general plan of the efficient and comprehensive use of renewable energy resources of Georgia for the long-range future was posed for the purpose of the efficient and quickest possible practical accomplishment of the assimilation of the different types of energy resources of the republic.

#### Secondary Resources Into the National Economic Turnover

Secondary energy resources, by means of the use of which 880,000 tons of conventional fuel were saved last year alone, are finding more and more extensive use in the national economy of the republic. At present, along with the steps being taken on the increase of the volume of the procurement of secondary raw materials, organizational and technical measures which are aimed at the finding of reserves and possibilities for the maximum use of resources in internal production and at the increase on this basis of the volume of output being produced, are being elaborated and successfully implemented in many ministries, departments, associations and enterprises of the republic.

Situations in which the use of advanced technological processes, which eliminate or reduce significantly the formation of waste products and the emission of harmful substances, is not envisaged in the plans of the construction and renovation of enterprises for the present are still frequent. There is no doubt that at present the questions of the complete processing of raw materials, the waste products being formed and the accumulated waste products into finished products or semimanufactures which are suitable for further use at other enterprises, should be worked out without fail in the design decisions.

The appropriate organs, first of all the State Planning Committee and the State Committee for Construction Affairs of the republic, need to tighten up the monitoring of the use of resource-saving decisions in the plans of the construction and renovation of enterprises.

1807

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## REGIONAL

### TAJIK PROCURATOR COMMENTS ON MISUSE OF SOVKHOZ LAND

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 May 83 p 2

[Article by B. Pavlychev, with comments by Tajik SSR Procurator Yu. N. Shcherbakov and I. P. Gavrilin, chairman of a party commission attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan: "The Expectation Is Double"]

[Text] It seemed that nothing forewarned Akbut Khalikovich Imomov, an accountant of the 50 let Oktyabrya Sovkhoz of Gissarskiy Rayon, of the trouble. There was order at work, people respected him and came to him, the secretary of the party organization, for advice.

At the house, which he purchased in the recent past on a plot of Khayetinaev, everything had also turned out well. The children are healthy, well fed, have shoes and clothes. Returning from work, Akbut Khalikovich began to busy himself with the farm: he dug beds, planted vegetables, watered and cared for the fruit trees.

But trouble was already knocking at the door. And he himself is to blame for what happened to him. Imomov violated the law. Wishing to enlarge his private plot, he added on without permission a piece of sovkhov land.

Outwardly everything looked as if innocent: he fenced off several hundredths of a hectare of the vacant land adjacent to the farmstead. It is all the same, he would say later, nothing grew there. The leader of the sovkhov communists did not think about one thing--what people would say, what kind of example he would give them.

The rumor of the town was not long in coming. At the sovkhov they were outraged: "So that is it, he teaches us to take care of public land, but he himself grabbed a plot for himself!"

Soon the land surveyors came to the house of the accountant, measured lengthwise and crosswise the private plot and drew up a certificate--there was 0.15 hectare more land than there was supposed to be.

Everything began with this. Imomov had not had time to cool down from the talk with the sovkhov auditors, when they brought a summons to the people's court. Just recently a man respected by all, today he found himself in the dock. But hope still glimmered in his soul: "perhaps it will blow over, perhaps everything will turn out. For I returned the land."

But after a few more days a letter arrived at the rayon party committee: "The Gissar People's Court reports that CPSU Member and Secretary of the Primary Party Organization of the 50 let Oktyabrya Sovkhoz A. Kh. Imomov on 14 January 1983 was sentenced to 1 year of corrective work without imprisonment with the deduction of 20 percent from his wage."

There was an arduous conversation at the party meeting. The discussion went on for a long time. The opinions differed. Some saw in the misdemeanor of Imomov a mistake, a lack of understanding, impulsiveness. Others judged more severely: one must not play with the law on land use and with party discipline. But Imomov should be doubly responsible, he had been entrusted, after all, with the education of people. For the unauthorized seizure of sovkhos land the meeting gave Imomov a strict reprimand with an entry on his record card.

A. Kk. Imomov went to the Bureau of the Gissarskiy Rayon Party Committee, where the personal file of the secretary of the party organization of the 50 let Oktyabrya Sovkhoz was examined, with a party card, but left there as a nonparty person. And all the same he did not agree with such a severe sentence and considered it unfair. Was there really expulsion from the party for some 0.15 hectare of wasteland, which he had put in order and developed?! He also wrote precisely that in the appeal of the decision of the rayon committee.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, having reviewed the appeal of Imomov, left the decision of the Gissarskiy Rayon Party Committee unchanged.

Now everything for Akbut Khalikovich Imomov is in the past. In the past is the great trust placed in him by the sovkhos communists, who had elected him their leader; in the past is the title of CPSU member; in the past are the authority, the social status, the respect of the village residents. Life gave a harsh lesson to a person who violated the law and forgot about the responsibility to the party By-Laws.

At the request of the editorial board the above-described case is commented on by:

Tajik SSR Procurator Yu. N. Shcherbakov: There can be no doubt that Imomov acted illegally, and the decisions, which were adopted with respect to him by the organs of the court and the procurator's office of Gissarskiy Rayon, are legitimate. The land, which he willfully seized and used for personal purposes, is state property, that is, national property.

This should be remembered, since similar cases are not that rare. Some citizens, seeing that some plot is vacant, consider this land "nobody's" and attempt to get hold of it. There is not any "nobody's" land; it all belongs to the state.

There is a precise procedure of the granting of a private plot of land to workers, employees and specialists who live in rural areas. One cannot use the plot without the appropriate permission of soviet and economic organs and prior to the establishment by a land manager of the boundaries of this plot in actual measurement. The violation of this requirement of the law is regarded as the willful seizure of land and entails liability to criminal prosecution in accordance with Article 214 of Part 1 of the Tajik SSR Criminal Code, which provides for a punishment of up to

3 years of imprisonment or corrective labor for up to 1 year or a fine of up to 300 rubles, with the confiscation of the building erected on the plot.

In recent times cases of the willful seizure of land have been established in Gissarskiy, Leninskiy and Fayzabadskiy Rayons, in the city of Dushanbe and in Leninabad and Kurgan-Tyube Oblasts. Here are a few specific examples. A. Saidov, a resident of Matchinskiy Rayon, in August of last year occupied without permission a plot of land, which had been set aside for the construction of the building of the communications center and the administrative center of the rural soviet. In Khodzentskiy Rayon R. Akhmedov and S. Ibragimov; B. Ortykov, a resident of the city of Pendzhikent; M. Dzhurakulov, a resident of Ayninskiy Rayon; M. Eshboyev, chief of a farm of the Sovkhoz imeni Khamza of Ura-Tyubinskiy Rayon seized land and built residences. Criminal proceedings were instituted with respect to all the mentioned people.

Availing myself of the opportunity, I wish to note that in the provinces they frequently turn a blind eye to the obvious violation of the law. The heads of the executive committees of the local soviets and the land management service, the rayon architects and the workers of the organs of internal affairs at times tolerate cases of the seizure of land and thereby encourage others. Any connivance gives rise to new offenses. Those who have been called to account frequently allude to a neighbor: he, he says, also added on a plot, and he got away with it, but they are punishing me.

So not one case of the willful seizure of land can be tolerated.

I. P. Gavrilin, chairman of a party commission attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan: In this case it was difficult, of course, to make a decision--after all, it was a question of the fate of a person, of his tie with the party. It was also difficult because Imomov is comparatively young and repented his actions. But it is also impossible to leave him in the ranks of the party. Whoever has violated the law and has been convicted by the people's court cannot carry a party card.

It is a matter, however, not only of this. Imomov is even more guilty before the party. I will not recall the statutory duties of a communist, they are well known. In the appraisal of the actions, deeds and behavior of party members we should base ourselves on the demands which are being made today on every communist. And he was well aware of these demands, which were expressed precisely and clearly in the decisions of the 26th party congress and at the November Plenum of the Central Committee.

Now much work on the tightening up of party, state, production and labor discipline is being performed in all the collectives throughout the country. The party organizations and communists are the organizers and spirit of this work. Precisely the party members are called upon to be the first to display an example of discipline, good organization and great conscientiousness. But what kind of example did Imomov display? Especially as he, we will not forget, was in charge of the party organization, and the expectations of him are considerably stricter.

Let us also look at his actions from the following standpoint. He saw and knew that next to his house the land is vacant--the very same land which, under the



conditions of the mountainous republic, as they say, is worth its weight in gold. How should a communist act in these instances? He should sound the alarm, direct the attention of the board of directors, insist that they use it for the public good. And a party leader also ought not to tolerate any mismanagement. But instead of being concerned for the interests of the sovkhos, Imomov is looking after his own well-being. For he pursued selfish goals when he seized the vacant plot: the fact that sovkhos land is being wasted worried him least of all. What kind of communist is he after this?

Unfortunately, people with a party card, who do not want to understand that the demands of the party on all communists also apply personally to you, are still encountered. If you have made an exception for yourself and have acted contrary to the party norms, hence you yourself have placed yourself outside the party.

1801

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## REGIONAL

### OFFICIALS DEFEND LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE, RELIGION, TRAVEL POLICIES

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 12 May 83 p 3

[Article by TIESA editors: "U.S. Congressman in a Quagmire of Lies," with statements of three Lithuanian SSR officials concerning Rep Joe Mockley's (D. Mass.) speech in the House of Representatives, as reported in THE WASHINGTON TIMES of 16 March 1983. A relevant excerpt from it is reprinted in TIESA]

[Text] Not so long ago the leader of the Washington Administration maintained that American and Soviet relations are like a tango, which can be danced only with a partner. However, judging from the new speeches of the White House host, the invitation to dance is made with a gun in the hand and an open threat to step on the toes.

It seems that the American bourgeois press which writes about the life of Soviet people in a distorted way also needs a partner. Not just a partner but a leader—a publication which could be relied upon in this competition of hate and Pharisaic hypocrisy. It is THE WASHINGTON TIMES, published in the United States capital, that was selected to be such a leader.

When THE WASHINGTON TIMES was being established even its publishers had doubts that the newspaper would survive more than a year. The daily's editors had orders not to conceal its rightist orientation; and the Marxist spirit, despite current attempts to varnish it, was still unpopular in America. Moreover, it was impossible to conceal a fact that the paper was supported by the Moonie sect and from abroad by the anti-communist Seoul regime. With such patrons it is possible to exist even when the Americans throw away most of the circulation into a trash can.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES is untiring in its job as the leader of anti-Soviet and anti-communist slanders and inventions. On 16 March, for example, the newspaper printed a speech which Congressman Joe Mockley, Democrat of Massachusetts gave at the House of Representatives meeting. For some reason, the congressman chose to speak about Soviet Lithuania.

He shamelessly contends that speaking Lithuanian in public is forbidden in Lithuania; that the freedom of religion is restricted, religious convictions are subject to punishment and that it is prohibited to enter and leave the republic.

The Lithuanian people cannot but feel indignant at this crude slander.

[Statement of Academician Kostas Korsakas, director of Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature]

Under the Soviet system, the Lithuanian language has wide possibilities to develop and grow. To study its problems special academic institutions are established in the republic. Within the system of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences is the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature which publishes major scientific works on Lithuanian language. For example, "Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language" is being published at an accelerated pace (Vol. 13 is currently being printed); a three-volume "Grammar of the Lithuanian Language" has already been published as well as two volumes of "Atlas of the Lithuanian Language" and dozens of monographs and studies on linguistic subjects.

During the Soviet period the Institute has accumulated millions of lexicographical, dialectological, onomastic, folkloric and other Lithuanian linguistic works. This material is used by many Soviet as well as foreign scientists and serves as a basis in writing large collective and individual works which enrich the science of Lithuanian language. No less extensive is the field of analysis and publishing of Lithuanian literature and poetry of the Lithuanian people. The academic history of Lithuanian literature has already been published twice, and the publication of an multi-volume collection of Lithuanian folk songs was started.

And all this represents the most important accomplishments of only one scientific institution in the area of Lithuanian language.

Of course, there is more extensive scientific research work in the area of Lithuanian philology which the Vilnius and other republic's universities are doing. Many professors have published Lithuanian textbooks and handbooks of courses they teach, which considerably enrich Lithuanian terminology. It must also be pointed out that the Soviet Lithuanian philologists do not shut themselves off from the needs of the society at large. Two periodical publications *KALBOS KULTURA* [Linguistic Culture] and *MUSU KALBA* [Our Language] are published by the republic for the promotion of standardization, purity and correct usage of the Lithuanian language. Furthermore, thousands of copies of several dictionaries and handbooks for the practice of language have been published.

The substantial growth of the science of Lithuanian language and the philology in general during the Soviet period is recognized today by many prominent scientists in the Soviet Union and abroad. The *BALTISTICA* magazine published in Vilnius has become a publication of international scope, which concentrates on the research of Baltic languages important to all comparative studies of languages.

It can thus be said without exaggeration that currently Vilnius is considered the worldwide scientific center of the Lithuanian and Baltic languages in general.

Those--and only the most important--are the real facts that completely deny the American Congressman Joe Mockley's slanderous lies about "banning" the Lithuanian language from public life in Lithuanian SSR.

[Statement by Petras Anilionis, Lithuanian SSR delegate to the Religious Affairs Council of the USSR Council Ministers]

The basic law of cults, "Statute of Religious Associations," approved by the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 28 July 1976, stipulates that the place for performing religious rites and ceremonies is the church or the house of worship. No one is forbidden to give a sermon here if it is an inseparable part of a religious service. There is only one condition required of a sermon--it has to be genuinely religious in character.

Religious rites are also performed on separate premises at the request of the seriously ill, in the hospitals, cemeteries or crematoriums, and in the believers' homes.

Religious processions, which are inseparable parts of prayers, are organized mainly around the houses of worship (churchyards) without any permits or informing the government authorities in advance, if they do not interfere with normal traffic. To organize religious processions and to perform religious rites and ceremonies outside the limits of the religious community's site is possible only after obtaining a permit from government authorities.

No one has the right to interfere in the believers' performance of religious rites if it is not related with an attempt to infringe on citizens' rights and if the public order is not disturbed.

Persons or officials who interfere with the performance of religious rites which do not disturb the public order are punishable according to Lithuanian SSR penal code article 145. However, the procedures established by the law for practicing religious cults must also be strictly complied with by the religious associations and the clergy. All Soviet citizens, including the cult servants, must abide by the state laws. In the Lithuanian SSR there are priests and high rank religious cult officials who actively participate in the activities of social organizations pursuing peace and friendship among nations.

All this is passed over in silence or intentionally distorted by the U.S. Congressman.

[Statement by Algirdas Petraitis, chief of Foreign Tourism at the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers]

During the past three years our republic was visited by 62,711 tourists from the U.S., Canada, England, West Germany, Australia, France and other capitalist



and socialist countries; by over 3,000 athletes, more than 2,000 cultural and artistic workers, over 4,000 specialists in various areas, and over 5,000 trade union workers, journalists, diplomats and workers in other areas. During the same period by personal invitations alone our republic was visited by more than 60,000 foreigners as well as by 45,000 seamen from all parts of the world.

The same is true for travel from the republic to foreign countries. Just for tourist purposes 48,864 people went abroad from the republic during the past three years. They were staying in almost all European countries, and as part of allied tourist groups visited the U.S., Canada and Japan; sailed on board beautiful ships around Europe and around the Mediterranean coast; and visited the Danube and the Southeast Asian countries. Here should also be included official travel and the travel of sports delegations, construction personnel, trainees, volunteer workers, specialists of various areas and youth delegations; as well as the travel of the representatives of the association for cultural ties with foreign countries, and of our young sailors. Just at the present time there is a large group on long term official assignments which consists of the republic's land reclamation specialists; construction, communication systems workers; energy specialists, light industries workers, and specialists in other areas. They work in Austria, Finland, Belgium, England, Guinea, West Germany, Spain, India, Angola, Iraq, Nepal, Norway, Hungary, Bulgaria, and a dozen other countries.

The republic's cultural workers, including actors and musicians, go to various countries of the world and far-away continents. Hundreds of cultural workers go abroad to acquaint themselves with the culture of these countries and their cultural progress, and to show how we live. During the past several years large groups of cultural workers in various areas visited Italy, Great Britain, Spain, Greece, Portugal, India, Sri Lanka, Austria, France, and other countries.

These facts are denying Congressman Joe Mockley's lies.

We expand and will continue to expand our ties with all the countries of the world. And it is not our fault that the cultural exchanges and our tourist ties with the United States are declining. Everyone knows who is responsible for it.

Our republic's gates are open to all those who want to associate themselves with us, and who are interested in us and our achievements.

7032

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## REGIONAL

### WEST'S CHARGES OF 'RUSSIFICATION' OF MUSLIMS REFUTED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Worker's Party," by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor A. Nysanbayev and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Docent R. Kurbanov, Alma-Ata: "The Soviet East and Contemporary Anticommunism"]

[Excerpt] We should note that our ideological enemies know full well that the domain of culture contains chinks through which bourgeois nationalism can penetrate, fostering alienation, isolation, and exclusivity. The absence of a class approach to interpretation of cultural phenomena can lead to idealization of the past and to isolation.

The ideologues of capitalism, unable to conceal the obvious successes of all the national republics in the USSR, attempt to portray the cultural convergence of the peoples of our country as a leveling, a destroying of "ethnic individuality." They proceed from a reactionary theory according to which during the Soviet period the peoples of our multinational country are allegedly gradually losing their distinctiveness, the independence of their artistic culture, "dissolving in the Great-Russian culture." Bourgeois Sovietologists falsely treat from this position the categories of the national and international in art, distorting their content in a nationalistic spirit, totally denying mutual enrichment and mutual influence of ethnic cultures, which in actual fact are inseparable from fruitful interethnic development.

Anticommunists assiduously sidestep the radical difference of ethnic relations under capitalism, which are characterized by intensification of ethnic discord, narrow-mindedness, and selfishness. They are frightened by the steady upsurge in the economy and culture of the Soviet Republic, which is helping undermine the position of capitalism in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and is fostering growth in the attractive force of socialism. This is why bourgeois ideologues and Sovietologists advocate escalating anticommunist propaganda to a higher level which, in their opinion, is inconceivable without research on Soviet Asia.

Waging psychological warfare against socialism, bourgeois propaganda claims to be concerned about the national culture and languages of the peoples of Soviet Asia. Indiana University, for example, has in recent years published more than

in textbooks in the languages of peoples of the USSR. In these books the social and cultural affairs of the peoples of the USSR are discussed from the position of the invented myth of so-called "Russification." Particularly zealous in this respect is the director of Columbia University's center for Soviet national problems, professor Edward Allworth, who is well known for his slanderous writings on the subject of the attitude of the Soviet state toward the literature and press of the Eastern peoples. The "works" prepared under his direction distort the true essence of CPSU cultural policy in Soviet Asia. They devote particular attention to attempts to demonstrate that the cultures of the peoples of the "Muslim" East are being suppressed, persecuted, or assimilated in the Soviet Union, which is allegedly causing "resentment" on the part of the local population, and in particular the national intelligentsia. The ideologues of the bourgeoisie view the diversity of cultures of the peoples of the Soviet Union from the standpoint of political pluralism and see in cultural diversity a kind of embryo of pluralist tendencies. There is no need to go into details to refute these groundless ideas. The moral-political unity of the peoples of the USSR excludes political pluralism, since the socialist nations of our country proceed from a common ideological position in their cultural organizational development.

The invention of such new trends in anticommunism as "de-Russification of national cultures," "pan-Asianism," (Mirasizm), "cultural nationalism," etc., reflect adaptation on the part of "academic Sovietology" to a changing situation and to the requirements of foreign-policy activities of the imperialist nations.

A striking indicator of the profoundly democratic character of Soviet culture is the scale of public education, which is of enormous significance for development of culture and progress in the intellectual affairs of society. Distorting the essence of the achievements of the Soviet peoples in the area of education, our ideological adversaries employ in their voluminous "scholarly" writings the favorite device of accusing others of one's own vices, claiming that there allegedly exists "ethnic," racial" discrimination within the Soviet education system, a situation which in actuality prevails within the education system of the United States and other capitalist countries.

Deliberately distorting facts, they declare "(hat there are no secondary schools or higher educational institutions in the republics of Central Asia with courses taught in the native language." The groundlessness of such a claim is attested by the fact that teaching in the schools of the USSR is conducted in more than 70 different languages. In conformity with our country's Constitution, Soviet citizens have the unquestioned option of having their children taught in their native language. It is interesting to note that British Sovietologist Nigel Grant comments in his book "The Soviet System of Education" (New York, 1979) that "this right of Soviet citizens is in fact implemented." Even such ardent anticommunists as Jeffrey Wheeler are forced to acknowledge that the Soviet authorities were the first non-Muslim authorities which offered their Muslim citizens a general program of modern education, which was accompanied by implementation of a basic language reform. He further comments that during the years of Soviet rule the peoples of Central Asia have reached unprecedented heights in the area of linguistic culture -- for the first time in history their languages have achieved the status of truly national languages.

Thanks to enrichment with sociopolitical, scientific, and technical terminology, these national languages have surpassed in the level of their development many of the contemporary languages of the Islamic world.

The languages of many of the world's peoples are taught at the secondary and higher schools in the national republics -- English, Spanish, French, German, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, etc. All this promotes the cause of internationalism and friendship among peoples. It would also be well for bourgeois ideologists once again to consider the following indicative fact: at the present time there are 116 higher educational institutions in the republics of Central Asia and in Kazakhstan, with a combined enrollment of more than 600,000 students. By level of development of higher education they have greatly surpassed not only the neighboring Asian countries but also many developed capitalist nations.

The situation is different in the world of capital, in which there are 300 million illiterate persons, 30 million of whom live in the United States. The genuinely international character of our system has dictated internationalization of the entire process of training specialist cadres, which in and of itself is a factor in the deep interaction among the brother cultures. The most diversified methods are utilized for this -- organization of preparatory courses of study, both at our country's major higher educational institutions and directly in the localities, to which the most experienced teachers are sent; reserving of enrollment quotas at the higher educational institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Kazan, Sverdlovsk, and a number of other higher education centers; organization of specialized departments in the faculties, staffed by the most highly qualified faculty.

Science and scholarship in Central Asia and Kazakhstan has experienced unparalleled flourishing with the fraternal assistance of the great Russian and other peoples of our country. Republic academies of science have been established and are successfully functioning. Many outstanding scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, and other scientific centers took direct part in the development of these academies. At academy scientific research institutes and at branch scientific research establishments and higher educational institutions in the republics of Soviet Asia, a multiethnic detachment of scientists is making a weighty contribution toward development of this country's productive resources and toward study of the problems of the social sciences. A prominent place among the most important items published in the union republics is occupied by multivolume encyclopedias published in the national languages, publication of which is an important event in the sociopolitical and cultural affairs not only of these republics but of the entire Soviet Union as well.

Soviet experience in the area of education and development of national culture is being extensively utilized by the people of revolutionary Afghanistan. They are currently developing an extensive program, the purpose of which is to end once and for all the reactionary policy of the former regime, which was grounded on the principle of "divide and conquer" and aimed at weakening the solidarity of the peoples of Afghanistan. The first practical steps have already been taken. For example, Radio Kabul has commenced broadcasting in Uzbek, Turkmen, Baluchi, and Nuristani. A team of philologists has commenced working on collecting and classifying the folklore of the various peoples and tribes and on



preparing the country's first ethnic primers.... And this country, which is advancing along a socialist path, is prospering and flourishing more with each passing day and with each new year. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated in his article entitled "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Problems of Building Socialism in the USSR": "It is precisely socialism which is breaking down age-old barriers which separated labor and culture, and is creating a strong alliance of workers and peasants, intelligentsia, of all workers of physical and intellectual labor, with the worker class playing a leading role. It is acquainting the toiler masses with the achievements of science and technology, literature and art, and is securing unprecedented public acknowledgment of the creative activities of the intelligentsia."

Friendship among peoples is a historic achievement of the Great October Revolution and socialism, brilliant embodiment of the ideals of a new society, persuasive confirmation of the fact that internationalism has been and continues to be the basis for communication and cooperation by the members of the multi-ethnic intelligentsia of our Soviet homeland, the highest principle in their lives.

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## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU MEETS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Text] At its most recent meeting, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the matter of the work being done by Kazakh SSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] pertaining to improving the professional and political training of television and radio personnel. It was noted in the course of the discussion that the quality of TV and radio programs has improved somewhat thanks to measures which are being taken.

At the same time, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also pointed to a number of serious deficiencies in dealing with major problems pertaining to this republic's economy, science and culture, and practical implementation of this country's Food Program and energy program.

Many of the errors of omission in the artistic activities of television and radio are due to the still inadequate professional competence of TV and radio personnel, sluggishness and inefficiency on the part of certain TV and radio staffs, which regularly ignore lively events in this republic's diversified affairs, the wealth of experience of its party organizations, and colorful phenomena of the multiethnic culture of Soviet Kazakhstan.

The meeting noted a still persisting inefficiency and superficiality of many Kazakh Radio programs and a poor linkage with this republic's radio listenership.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau ordered this republic's Gosteleradio (Comrade Khasenov) to correct these and other deficiencies and to take effective measures to improve work with personnel and to achieve an improvement in their ideological-political level and professional expertise. It was recommended that the efforts of radio and TV staffs as well as all TV and radio personnel be directed toward profound and skilled discussion of the important tasks advanced in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The meeting pointed to the need to increase and improve party guidance of TV and radio broadcasting activities, including on the part of the Kazakh Communist

Party Central Committee propaganda and agitation department (Comrade Shestakov), further strengthening of TV and radio facilities, and ensuring total support for their high-principled actions.

The meeting of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed a brief report by the Kazakhstan Trade Union Council on the state of development of the movement for a Communist attitude toward labor in this republic, and examined a number of other agenda items.

3024

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## REGIONAL

### REGISTRATION OF CULTURAL, HISTORICAL MONUMENTS BEGINS IN CENTRAL ASIA

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 May 83 p 3

[Article by A. Mukhtarov, doctor of historical sciences and corresponding member of the Tadzhikistan Academy of Sciences, and M. Mamadnazarov, candidate of architecture and senior staff historian of the Institute of History: "An Encyclopedia of Monuments, Science: Problems, Research, Discoveries"]

[Text] Historical architecture and archeology are now becoming objects of continuous attention on the part not only of specialists, but also of a great many people representing the most diverse specializations and many Soviet and foreign tourists. Another sign of the times is the concern we are seeing for preserving not only individual structures which after the centuries still remain to us, but also entire regions and centers of ancient cities and for creating historical-architectural and ethnographical preserves. The Gissar Historic Architecture Monument, for example, has been opened at the foot of the Gissar fortress, a site where with time over 60 architectural monuments from various regions of the republic will be reconstructed over this vast area (80 hectares).

Plans call for the creation of a similar monument in Varzobskoye Gorge not far from Dushanbe. What sort of monument this is going to be was one of the subjects of discussion at the first regional conference of Central Asian republics and the Soviet committee of IKOMOS (International Organization for the Preservation of Monuments and Noteworthy Sites) held recently in Tashkent. Restorers, architects, art historians and historians of Central Asia gathered for this conference to exchange experience and arrive at joint decisions concerning the preservation and restoration of monuments and steps to be taken to study as fully as possible and then to popularize these sites.

Particular emphasis was placed upon the need to undertake comprehensive studies of ancient sites. Accomplishment of this task will take the form of the compilation for the different republics of our country of a Register of Historical and Cultural Monuments, the objective of which is to provide a clear picture of the extraordinarily rich cultural heritage of the people of the USSR. This will be a comprehensive scholarly reference publication, which will include all information on historical, archeological, architectural and artistic monuments. In addition to containing descriptions of the various monuments and analyses of their particular artistic features, the register will also be richly illustrated. What steps has the republic now taken to prepare for the publication of this important reference?



A joint decree of the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Culture and Goskomizdat SSSR [USSR State Committee on Publishing, Printing and the Book Trade] was adopted in 1982 on procedures to follow in publishing the Register of Historical and Cultural Landmarks [Svod pamyatnikov istorii i kul'turoy]. The scope, format and a proposed outline, or structure, has been developed for the register.

In accordance with basic principles governing publication, the register will be organized on the basis of administrative territories. Tentative plans call for the publication of nine volumes. Leninabad Oblast, for example, an area with a number of old historical centers—Khodzhen, Kanibadam, Isfaru and Ura-Tyube—will be covered in two or three volumes containing material dealing for the most part with the architecture and art here.

A separate volume will be devoted to one of the most interesting cultural-historical regions of Tadzhikistan—the valley where we find the sources of the Zeravshan and the ancient center of Pendzhikent, which has yielded priceless finds of interest to study of the city planning and design, architecture and art of the ancestors of the Tadzhiks. This region is also rich in medieval architectural landmarks.

Central Tadzhikistan, the area running through the fertile Gissar Valley, will also be the subject of a separate volume with material divided roughly equally between architecture and archeology. Then comes southern Tadzhikistan—ancient Bactria, then Tokharistan, later famous for medieval centers in Khul'buk and Kumboli, a region rich in archeological and architectural landmarks, which include a splendid group from the 10th-12th centuries. Khodzha Mashad (Shaartuzskiy Rayon) will be described in two or three volumes.

Material on the ancient fortresses in the area, Sakskiy [Saka?] burial ceremonies, the original folk architecture and on works of art will be included in a volume on the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast.

Characteristic art forms and architectural decor will be extensively illustrated in each volume. Here we will find the paintings of Pendzhikent, now famous all over the world, a unique 12-meter sculpture of Buddha, the wood carving of Zeravshan and the wood sculpture of a pre-Islamic idol found recently along the upper reaches of the Zeravshan. The register will also include illustrations of beautiful calligraphy.

Let us point out here that we received the first instructions governing compilation of the register some 10 years ago now. Then in due time the presidium of the Academy of Sciences and the republic Ministry of Culture discussed the possibility of creating within the Institute of History a group working on an economic contract basis, which, drawing upon the services of a broad range of specialists, would assume the responsibility for organizing, compiling and illustrating the register. But the years went by, years filled with a lively correspondence between the presidium of the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Culture and the Republic Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Landmarks, leaving these organizational questions unresolved to this day.

Who is going to coordinate and finance the work of the contracting group? Will the authors be paid an honorarium? When will any life be breathed into this group, which so far exists only on paper? These questions still await resolution.

We are facing a great many difficulties as it is. For example, the art and architecture of Tadzhikistan, which take in truly indisputable masterpieces, have been treated in only minor publications which are occasionally hard to come by. To this day we still do not have a single comprehensive scholarly survey covering the republic's landmarks and noteworthy sites. Difficulties encountered in attempting to study our heritage have until recently been due not only to a shortage of highly qualified specialists, but also to the fact that many landmarks are located in the remotest regions of our mountainous republic.

The Institute of History imeni A. Donish has collected a great quantity of material which could comprise a basis for a register. What needs to be done now is to assemble this material into a single publication while simultaneously continuing work on identification and study of landmarks. The fact is that in addition to the creations of ancient architects whose works still stand in the form of a number of masterpieces, we will also find the more modest sites and objects, which can tell us a great deal about the culture and art of former times.

Our archeologists have already gained experience in working on a publication like this. What we have in mind here is the successful preparation of an archeological map of Tadzhikistan, which is to be completed in the coming year. But the problem is that we have no practical experience in undertaking a scholarly study of our landmarks. So the situation demands that we begin to accumulate a fund of this experience and do it as quickly as possible. Awaiting publication of the coming volumes of the register are the specialists and guests of our republic as well as young people thirsting for more knowledge of their people's past.

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## REGIONAL

### LATVIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL REVIEWS HOUSING SITUATION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 3 Jun 83 pp 2-3

[Abridged report by Deputy E. K. Peterson, Latvian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman: "On the Development of Housing and Improving the Use and Preservation of Housing Facilities in the Latvian SSR. On the Draft Housing Code of the Latvian SSR"]

[Excerpts] The Latvian SSR is asked today to consider the item "On the Development of Housing, and Improving the Use and Preservation of Housing Facilities in the Latvian SSR," and the draft Housing Code of the Latvian SSR.

New housing construction in town and country, equitable allocation of housing under public control, ensuring the preservation of housing and keeping rents low are structural elements of our housing policy. On an average, housing rentals in the USSR do not exceed 3 percent of the earnings of worker and employee families, whereas in the capitalist countries the people have to allocate to rents one-fifth of their earnings. This social contrast is visible proof of the fact that the socialist society alone guarantees the people the right to housing and that the housing problem can be fully resolved only under socialist conditions.

During recent decades alone housing totalling almost 11 million square meters has been completed in the republic. Within that period the working people were given more than 200,000 new comfortable apartments. In other words, one out of three republic residents moved to a new apartment or improved his living conditions. At present, every year about 1 million square meters of overall housing area is completed, or more than throughout the entire existence of the Latvian bourgeois system.

These results created prerequisites for the successful solution of one of the most important social problems: providing a separate apartment to each individual family. Some 80 percent of all families enjoy such housing conditions today.

Let us also note, however, that many shortcoming and unsolved problems remain in the area of providing housing to all citizens. As we know, many families continue to need larger housing or else live in uncomfortable apartments. Occasionally delays occur in assigning premises to the disabled and the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, large families and newly married

couples. Part of the republic's population lives in obsolete and damaged houses, wooden barracks or basements, and supplying it with premises is the center of particular attention on the part of party and soviet organs.

Providing housing and consumer services to the rural population is an important task. The Food Program of the Latvian SSR through 1990, which will be discussed at the present session, calls for the construction of 1.9 million square meters of housing during the 11th Five-Year Plan, including 1.6 million square meters in the public sector; up to 2.1 million square meters of housing will be completed during the 12th Five-Year Plan by increasing the share of private construction.

The Basic Directions in the Republic's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 calls for building a total of 5.45 million square meters of housing during the 11th Five-Year Plan. This will be a considerable contribution to the implementation of the social program.

Although the housing construction plan for the first 2 years of the five-year plan was completed as a whole, the annual plans for the completion of the overall housing area remains unfulfilled. The greatest lag was in the area of individual and cooperative housing construction.

The worst indicators in terms of the completion of housing cooperatives are those of the Riga City Executive Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Yelgava and Rezekne City Executive Committees. The Ministry of Construction -- the contractor -- failed to meet its commitments.

Some ministries and departments doing the construction themselves or through their own subcontracting organizations do not meet the norms and planned completion deadlines for housing construction. They fail to organize the work at the construction sites properly or to provide material and technical supplies on time. As a result, housing construction drags 2 to 3 years after the deadline. The work of the housing construction cooperatives and the Ministry of Agriculture is poorly organized.

Between 1983 and 1985 the Gosstroy, Gosplan, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the republic's Latvkolkhozstroy Association must implement specific measures to lower the cost of housing construction and ensure the further enhancement of industrialization, bearing in mind the lowering of operational outlays, ensuring labor and material resource savings and accelerating the conversion of housing construction to a progressive series system.

The occasionally unsatisfactory quality of construction materials and structures produced by the construction industry plants of the Ministries of Construction and Construction Materials Industry and the Latvkolkhozstroy Republic Association adversely affects housing construction quality. The work of these enterprises must be radically reorganized so that proper quality materials exclusively are delivered to the construction sites.

Extensive construction of communal projects has been carried out in our republic under the Soviet system. Today 54 cities, 30 urban-type settlements



and 778 rural settlements in the republic have a centralized water supply system; 91 percent of all communal urban housing has running water and sewer systems, 74 percent has central heating, 68 percent has hot running water and 37 percent of all housing has natural gas.

We must point out that many shortcomings exist in the organization of house repairs and upkeep. Current and capital house repairs are frequently delayed and substandard repair deadlines are violated, which frequently leads to the premature wear of the buildings. Sometimes funds appropriated for capital housing repairs are either diverted to other purposes or left unused.

Whereas most capital repair funds are properly used, the same does not apply to repair quality, above all in the case of finishing, roofing and sanitation, which are allowed to fall behind. Assignments on comprehensive building repairs as well are not carried out.

We know that the working people are still encountering major difficulties in terms of housing repairs. This is due to the insufficient capacities of repair and construction organizations, omissions in their work and scarcity of necessary materials in the stores. Gossnab and Latpotrebsoyuz must improve trade in construction materials for the population, particularly for finishing and sanitation purposes.

The Gosplan, Gossnab and Ministry of Communal Economy must take specific steps to broaden the variety and increase the production of some scarce items, to improve the availability of materials for capital repairs and to meet requirements in accordance with approved norms.

Substantial shortcomings exist in the utilization of housing facilities. Thus, the Riga City Executive Committee delayed until February 1983 the allocation of apartments in buildings completed in December 1982. By the fault of the Purvtsiyems ZhSK [Housing Construction Cooperative], in 1980 and 1981 some apartments remained vacant between 6 and 11 months although many people whose turn had arrived were impatiently waiting to move into their new premises.

Comrade deputies:

One of the main tasks of the communist party and the Soviet state is to provide the citizens with housing and to protect their housing rights. The right to housing is one of the basic socioeconomic rights of the Soviet citizens according to the Constitutions of the USSR and the Latvian SSR.

The draft Housing Code of the Latvian SSR is being submitted today for your consideration. It is consistent with the Foundations of Housing Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics. The draft code includes the norms of the current housing legislation and court practices which have proved justified in the course of their application, as well as new norms governing housing relations, which the Foundations assign to the union republics.

The inclusion in the overall housing stock of housing belonging to the kolkhozes is an essentially new phenomenon. The draft stipulates a common

procedure governing the use of housing premises in kolkhoz housing. With some exceptions, tenants in such buildings are now granted the same guarantees and benefits as those enjoyed by tenants leasing state and public housing.

Unlike the previous legislation, the draft includes the principle of unlimited use of housing. It stipulates that housing premises in state and public house buildings and housing construction cooperatives are granted for use by the citizens for an unlimited period of time (Article 9).

The draft code defines the range of individuals with priority and out-of-turn right to housing. The list of people with the right to priority housing has been extended with the inclusion of workers and employees who have worked long and conscientiously in production, the families of individuals who died in the performance of state and public duty and fulfilling the duty of a citizen of the USSR to save human life and to protect socialist property and law and order. The possibility is also stipulated of loss of turn for housing for malicious violators of labor discipline and individuals who have been repeatedly subjected to measures of administrative or social nature for drunkenness or hooliganism. This legislatively codifies the stipulation of the 26th CPSU Congress on the need comprehensively to reward conscientious workers while applying stronger measures against individuals guilty of antisocial actions and delinquencies.

The norms regulating the eviction of citizens from their housing premises are essentially new. Above all, administrative evictions have been considerably curtailed.

Comrade deputies! Everything which is being done in our country is being done for the sake of man, for his well-being and happiness. Within the united family of Soviet peoples, the working people in our republic are daringly facing the future and dedicating all their efforts and creative energy to the successful completion of the third, the core year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the solution of the problems formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. (LATINFORM)

5003

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## REGIONAL

### CULT OF LITHUANIA'S PATRON SAINT EXPLOITED BY ANTI-SOVIET ELEMENTS

Vilnyus KOMMUNIST in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 26 May 83) pp 62-66

[Article: "Miracles and Politics"]

[Text] One of the forms of ideological activities of imperialist reaction is the use of religion in the psychological war being waged against the socialist countries. The imperialist ideologists are trying to set the believers against socialism so that they may play a role in the "internal erosion of socialism" so ardently desired by imperialist reaction. The entire propaganda system of clerical anticommunism, in which the cult of "saints" is used for political purposes, is aimed at the indoctrination of the working people in a spirit of anti-Sovietism.

The cult of saints is an important component of the religious complex of various faiths. As church history shows, the cult of saints and belief in miracles have always served several functions. First of all, they have helped the church to strengthen religious beliefs among the faithful.

Secondly, the cult of saints was and remains a source of church income. As a rule, the believers back their prayers with money. Church holidays, gifts, and sales of fictitious relics and images of saints are nothing but income disguised as religion. F. Engels himself noted that the clergy tries to extract as much money from the people as possible and has been engaged quite successfully and for a very long time in making miraculous ikons and relics, organizing religious pilgrimages and trading in indulgences.

The reactionary clergy has always used the cult of saints and miracles in the political and ideological struggle. With the deepening of the crisis in the capitalist system and the strengthening of the positions of real socialism, the political function of saints becomes particularly important. Unquestionable facts confirm that by canonizing saints the church tries to encourage religious extremism, suppress progressive social movements and promote hostility toward the socialist countries and socialism.

The cult of the Virgin Mary plays a special role in Roman Catholicism. The Catholic Church noticeably intensified this cult after World War II. New miracles ascribed to her were proclaimed, and new dogmas were introduced. In 1950 Pope Pius XII promulgated a dogma according to which the Mother of Christ had ascended to heaven: the soul of the Virgin Mary ascended first, followed

by her body, and they were reunited in heaven. That same pope proclaimed a new holiday in honor of Saint Mary in 1954.

The facts prove that these efforts are related to imperialist attempts to use religion for reactionary political purposes. The cult of Mary and the related miracles are used to encourage religious fanaticism among believers, women above all, and to broaden the ideological base of clerical anticommunism.

In 1858 clergymen widely disseminated the fiction that the Mother of God had appeared to a 14-year old girl at a site near Lourdes (France). For more than a century now Lourdes has been a place of pilgrimage for believers, including the sick and the infirm, who come here expecting miraculous cures. Lourdes is today a major center for religious-political propaganda. The 1958 celebration of its centennial turned into a demonstration of military and clerical forces of NATO countries. The 42nd Eucharistical Congress was held in Lourdes in July 1981, with a clear emphasis on clerical anticommunism.

The so-called Miracle of Fatima is being extensively promoted. This "miracle" is "one could say, a classical example of the way reactionary clerics use the ignorance and prejudices of the masses for political purposes" (V. Nyunka. "Vatikan i Antikommunizm" [The Vatican and Anticommunism], Vilnius, 1970, p 165. In Lithuanian). Current clerical anticommunist propaganda frequently emphasizes that the desiderata of the Virgin of Fatima have still not been implemented. According to the clerical version, on 13 May 1917 the Mother of God appeared to three girls in the village of Fatima (not far from Lisbon) and ordered them the following: God wants Russia to become Catholic and only then will there be peace on earth. This "miracle" was widely publicized soon after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The church zealously encourages the cult of the Virgin of Fatima and her "wish." The 50th anniversary of the "Fatima miracle" was solemnly celebrated in 1967. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the "miracle" in 1977 was in the same vein. On the initiative of the Lithuanian clerical exiles masses were celebrated during the holiday for the "liberation" of Lithuania, i.e., for the restoration of the bourgeois nationalistic regime in our country.

It is worth noting at this point that as early as 1955, at the peak of the cold war in which the "Fatima miracle" played a certain role, DARBAS, the newspaper of progressive Lithuanians in Uruguay, aptly depicted the real nature of this clerical extremist movement. It wrote that "What do we see now, 37 years later (since the "Fatima miracle" -- the author): Russia followed and continues to follow the path of communism. Those who raised a sword against it perished by the sword and today no one even visits their graves" (DARBAS, 7 May 1955).

Lithuania was one of the few countries in Europe with a thick network of "holy places," most of them related to the cult of the Virgin Mary. The cult originated during the serfdom period, when the Catholic priests called upon the serfs, cruelly oppressed by the land owners, to seek the intercession of the "suffering" Mother of God.



The "holy places" have lost their old role in the socialist society in which the social roots of religion have been undermined and an active secularization process is under way. This objective process, however, is quite alarming to those who are trying to speculate on the religious convictions and feelings of believers and use religion with a view to promoting clerical extremism. The Lithuanian church exiles have been particularly active in promoting the "holy places" which used to exist in Lithuania. Their leaders do not conceal their true objectives -- to stop the decline of religious influence and to use it as a tool for antisocial activities. Mariology specialists appeared among the exiles. They write extensively about "Mary's appearances" and the Lithuanian "holy places." This topic plays a great role in broadcasts to Lithuania by the Vatican and other bourgeois-clerical "voices."

The clerical anticommunists would like to turn the religious feelings of some believers into antisocial religious extremism. Influenced by clerical anti-communist propaganda, some extremist servants of the Lithuanian Catholic Church are trying to strengthen the cult of "miracles" though antipeople's actions.

The cult of "Saint" Kazimir, widespread in the Lithuanian Catholic Church, has become another tool of reactionary political activities. Active organizational and propaganda efforts are currently under way, emphasizing anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

Marxist historiography has studied the historical circumstances and reasons for the appearance of the cult of Kazimir. He was the son of Kazimir Jagiellonchik, a Polish king and Grand Duke of Lithuania. He died at the age of 26 and was buried in Vilnius. Versions to the effect that he was a martyr and miracle maker began to spread after his death. One hundred and twenty years later he was made a saint for obvious political reasons.

Protestantism was rapidly on the rise in Lithuania at that time, fiercely opposed by the Catholic Church and the Jesuits. There were constant clashes between Catholics and Protestants in Vilnius. The crowds instigated by the Jesuits destroyed Protestant churches and persecuted their leaders. The practically tried means of creating a local "saint" was used by the Jesuits in order to upgrade the efficacy of the struggle against the Reformation. They chose Kazimir, who was canonized by Pope Clement VIII thanks to the efforts of King Sigismund Vaz, their pupil. In the heated atmosphere of religious fanaticism, Saint Kazimir's role was to strengthen the authority of the Catholic Church and to set the Lithuanian population, particularly in Vilnius, against the Reformation.

The Lithuanian Catholic Church pushed the cult of Kazimir into the background after the victory over the Reformation. This was based on objective circumstances. Catholicism had fought Lithuanian pagan traditions for nearly 2 centuries and, in the final account, had sunk roots under the conditions of feudalism. The sociopolitical situation favoring the Catholic Church became even better under the bourgeois system. Having assumed strong positions in the economic, social, cultural and ideological life of bourgeois Lithuania, the Catholic Church simply did not need the "help" of Saint Kazimir.

The reactionary leaders of the Lithuanian Catholic Church resumed their intensive exploitation of the cult of Saint Kazimir when the Lithuanian people took the path of socialist development. Guided by the traditions of clerical anticommunism, they efficiently refined Kazimir's "specialization:" From his previous role as a tool in the struggle against Protestantism he became a tool of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

During the Hitlerite occupation the leadership of the Lithuanian Catholic Church included Kazimir in Goebbels' propaganda arsenal. Clerical-religious propaganda at that time was saturated with the ideology of racism and hatred of the Soviet system and socialism. The church hierarchy was totally obedient to Nazism and called upon the believers actively to support Hitler's policies. In order to strengthen the pro-Hitlerite positions, the Lithuanian clergy used the notorious "testament of Saint Kazimir." On 1 March 1943 Kaunas Archbishop and Metropolitan Yu. Skviryatskas, the church primate, issued a "pastoral letter" which was subsequently read from the pulpit of the Kaunas cathedral. The message was broadcast on Kaunas radio and published in the press. In it the archbishop violently attacked communism.

The Lithuanian Catholic leaders, who fled to the west along with the retreating Hitlerite forces, joined in the cold war unleashed by international imperialism against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The cult of Kazimir became a tool for nationalistic subversions against Soviet Lithuania. A Saint Kazimir Congregation was set up in Rome under Vatican auspices in 1945. It became the actual center of the Lithuanian clerical exiles. Bishop V. Brizgis, the notorious accomplice of the Hitlerite occupation forces, Z. Ivinskis, the church historian, A. Matseyka, the Catholic philosopher, and other writers particularly emphasized Kazimir's political role in their writings.

The authors substantiate their versions by repeating the fabrications drawn from Medieval sources on the imaginary military-political miracle performed by Saint Kazimir. In 1518 the troops of the Moscow Principality were poised on the Dvina, ready to capture Polotsk. The forces of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy, hastening toward Polotsk, had to cross the Dvina. King Sigizmund the Older vowed not to rest until his brother (Kazimir) would be elevated to sainthood if the latter were to come to his help. At that point, there appeared in the clouds the Kravevich on a white horse, wearing a long chlamys. He dropped down to earth and was the first to drive his horse into the river. Inspired by the miracle, the Lithuanian forces were able to defend Polotsk. Historians proved a long time ago, however, that King Sigizmund the Older had fought the Russians neither in 1518 nor at any other time. How could he have seen the miracle if he was not taking part in the war? This is a "secret" kept by the reactionary clergy.

The hatred of the enemies of socialism for the Russian people is well known. Imperialist reaction would like to set the Soviet peoples against each-other with the help of bourgeois nationalism. Those whose ideological diversions are aimed against Soviet Lithuania hope that the cult of Kazimir will help them to fan nationalistic feelings among the Lithuanian population and to misrepresent the national policy of the USSR and the role which the Russian

people played in the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of the USSR against fascism and in building a new life.

Pope Pius XII proclaimed Kazimir the "patron saint" of Lithuanian youth with a view to influencing the process of raising it in a spirit of clerical nationalism. Everywhere impudent attacks on Soviet Lithuania are linked to the cult of Kazimir.

Of late the faithful have heard the message of the bishops and parish priests of the Lithuanian Catholic Church emphasizing that Kazimir "stands like a torch in the lives of the sons and daughters of Catholic Lithuania."

The extreme-right leaders of the Lithuanian bourgeois exiles and the clerical extremists in Lithuania they inspire are trying to use the cult of Kazimir for anticommunist purposes. They are tools of imperialism and, naturally, try to extract advantages for themselves. In turn, imperialist reaction is interested in including the measures prepared by the anticommunist exiles in the psychological war waged against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The achievements of Soviet Lithuania trigger the fury of the imperialists, the U.S. ruling circles above all, and their accomplices, the reactionary nationalists. They slander the Soviet system, belittle the achievements of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry and misrepresent reality, the development of national relations in particular.

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5003

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## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH COURTS SENTENCE MAN, WOMAN TO JAIL FOR NONPAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 p 4

[Article, published under the heading "From the Courtroom," by V. Men'shikov, member of the bench, East Kazakhstan Oblast Court, Ust-Kamenogorsk: "'I Repudiate My Children....'"]

[Excerpts] Romka has been without a father for more than 2 years now. He lives with his mother and grandmother in a small, ramshackle house. It is not that he is living extremely poorly, but certainly not well. The main thing, as his grandmother put it, "he is being raised one-sidedly. He is without a father, although his father is living."

His father, vasilii Zyat'kov, left his family. He abandoned them when his son was four years old. He went away to make big money and disappeared. There was not a word from him. After 3 months, concerned that something might have happened, Romka's mother, Valentina Andreyevna, began looking for him. She found him. Not right away, to be true, but she did locate him. He was living in temporary field worker quarters, in filth and squalor. He was unshaven and unwashed. He was working on contract on a freelancer crew, building a cowbarn. He drinks every penny he earns. She reminded him of his paternal duty and told him that his son often asked about him, missed him, that it was difficult for her alone, and that her mother was seriously ill. Zyat'kov was deeply moved. A tear ran down his cheek. He promised to send money as soon as he received his pay. He asked her to have patience and hold out until the fall, when the construction job would be completed.

Valentina returned home. She proceeded to wait for the promised help. She waited a month, and another. Fall came. The first snow fell. She received neither letter nor money from Zyat'kov. Nor did he himself show up.

Once again she set out to look for him. She went to the sovkhos where he had been working. "He is no longer working here," she was told. "He left in the fall, but we don't know where to. Perhaps to work in the oilfields in the taiga, or perhaps he followed the birds south. Most probably he is drunk somewhere. He received his money...."

Valentina looked a couple of other places, and then returned home empty-handed. She was upset, and cried, but tears don't help. Something had to be done. She



had to buy her boy winter clothes. Her mother needed decent food and medicine. She took a job on the side, cleaning stairs in the building next door. She did not earn much, but she really needed the money.

And perhaps she would have gone on in this way, raising her son alone, while Zyat'kov, having abandoned his family, would have felt he owed nobody anything. If some kind people had not suggested that she bring suit against him in the people's court for support.

The people's court acted immediately on Valentina's suit. And in short order, on the basis of Article 76 of the Kazakh SSR Marital and Family Code, found for the plaintiff and ruled that V. Zyat'kov must pay for the support and upbringing of his son Roman, born 1976, one fourth of all his monthly earnings until his son comes of age. In addition to the judgment ordering Zyat'kov to pay child support, the court, pursuant to Article 113 of the Kazakh SSR Code of Civil Procedure, instructed the militia to institute a search for the defendant.

They found the fugitive father at a remote construction site. He had decided to disappear, to lose himself among the multitude. He had managed to acquire a new family. He was cohabiting with another woman. But neither the remoteness of the place he had taken refuge nor "loss" of his internal passport, in order to avoid being found, helped him. He had to pay up in full, for the entire time, from the day the people's court entered its judgment.

As we know, Soviet laws clearly spell out the obligations of parents when a family splits up. This applies both to when a marriage is legally dissolved and when the spouses are not divorced, and one of them tries to avoid financial contribution to the support and upbringing of their children.

According to a decision rendered by the people's court, N. Obnosov was also directed to pay child support for his son. For some reason he felt, however, that he need not comply. And when he did sometimes send money to his family, as a rule it was less than the ordered payment. For example, instead of 40 rubles, he would send only 20.

Psychologists are of the opinion that the very fact Obnosov left his family caused psychological damage to his child. On top of this, deliberate evasion of child support payments placed his son in financial conditions which were harmful to those of other children. Robbing his son in this fashion, Obnosov came up short by 1,156 rubles in child support payments over a certain period of time. This attitude by the fugitive father toward his paternal duty could not go on forever. Criminal charges were brought against Obnosov under Article 112 of the Criminal Code of the Kazakh SSR.

The people's court, finding that the defendant had deliberately sought to avoid payment of child support over an extended period of time, sentenced him to 2 years of imprisonment and compelled him to pay the 1,156 rubles of support payments in arrears.

We are accustomed to believing, and it is in fact the case, that there are no more revered feelings toward children than maternal feelings. And maternal feelings are particularly powerful: self-sacrifice, willingness every day and every hour to accept any blow, to do the most difficult thing, and if necessary to shield one's child with one's own body. But when personal feelings, be they joy or grief, replace a mother's concern for her child, this is distressing. But when this harms the child, it inevitably arouses condemnation and righteous indignation.

There have been court cases where a woman, breaking up her marriage, leaves her children behind, agreeing to pay them child support. But then, after some time, she forgets about her children and deliberately evades obeying the instructions of the people's court, and ultimately criminal charges are brought against her.

A fairly young mother by the name of T. Shadrina was ordered by the people's court to pay her former spouse V. Shadrin support payments in the amount of 50 percent of her earnings for the support and upbringing of her three children until they reached full legal age. Leading a debauched life, however, she deliberately evaded making support payments, frequently changed her place of employment, and for a long period of time had no employment whatsoever. When she was asked why she was not carrying out the order of the court, Shadrina replied: "The children have a father; let him support them. I disown the children." The people's court sentenced her to jail and forced her to pay the back child support she owed.

The courts handle many child support cases, cases involving the most varied plots and the most unexpected results. There is one common element, however -- they all involve the fate of children.

Reading through these cases, one cannot help but ask how people can go calmly along and feel no guilt when they are depriving their children of the most important, most precious thing -- maternal care and love, paternal attention and concern, and frequently a very family hearth. Why don't they realize that sooner or later they will be forced to answer to those whom they have abandoned, to look into the eyes of those whom they brought into the world and betrayed?

3024

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## REGIONAL

### BUREAUCRATIC INTRIGUES BLAMED FOR POOR PRODUCE IN TASHKENT MARKETS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by A. Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA VOSTOKA special correspondent: "Cabbage Tears"]

[Text] Before going to Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, one of the principal suppliers of food to inhabitants of the republic capital, I spent some time in a few produce stores and stalls.

Speaking frankly, the picture is not a happy one. Outside of potatoes, there is little that sellers can offer to the buyer. Here and there are extremely pathetic-looking cabbage, faded red beets, dried-out carrots with tops, an onion with shoots a meter long. There are no cucumbers, tomatoes, cherries or plums. I saw greens only at the Alayskiy Market Pavilion.

Meanwhile, at the very same market as in other markets, vendors from the "private sector" were literally buried in produce, and this is understandable--summer is in full swing.

"And what do you have, a different climate?" I asked Khodimat Kuranbayev, chairman of Pravda Kolkhoz, suburban Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, when I told him of the situation in the Tashkent stores.

Instead of answering me, he took me to the fields of the farm. Only 440 hectares are planted with vegetables. The carrots are healthy and vivid. Onions are healthy. Cabbages are succulent, fat, and look as though they are about to burst, like a watermelon.

"And they will burst," angrily and sadly affirmed the chairman, "even more."

And at this point the chairman spoke of his great sadness that keeps him awake at night sometimes and forces him to avert his eyes when meeting vegetable growers.

The kolkhoz's good yield should be cause for rejoicing, but it brings only sadness. It doesn't have to be this way. On the day in question, the kolkhoz could have delivered more than 10 tons of that very cabbage, but only two were taken. Then it sits in the field and actually bursts. And this is at the same time that there is one old cabbage stump on the counters.

Who didn't take it? The Wholesale/Retail Bureaus (WRB), who are directly responsible for supplying Tashkent stores, public food supply establishments, nurseries, schools and hospitals with fruits and vegetables. This is particularly capricious of the WRB on the eve of a price change which is done periodically to correspond with maturation of the crops, according to an established schedule. As a matter of fact, our conversation at the kolkhoz took place five days before a price change and, as you see, things were already unsettled.

But can this possible be an isolated case?

"No, it is typical," they told me at an Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon inspectorate of supplies and agricultural produce quality.

Editor's Note: It appears that the Tashkent Obispolkom, Tashkent Gorispolkom and the appropriate organizations are going to correct the irregular situation that has arisen within the system of procurement and sale of produce.

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